# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## World Affairs Institutes Win New Adherents

### College Student Groups Attend to Get Peace-Work Background

### Season Is Success

### Succeeded Secretary Says in Educating the Educators—10 Meetings Held

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15—The 10 Institutes of International Relations held this summer under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee at colleges in different sections of the country were eminently successful in their purpose of "educating the educators," E. Raymond Wilson, secretary of the committee's peace section, reports.

A new element was introduced into the groups which met at Grinnell College, Iowa; Whittier College, California, and Duke University, North Carolina, with the coming of large groups of college students who had joined the Emergency Peace Campaign's "Emergency Peace Volunteers." These attended the institutes in order to get a thorough grounding in the subjects which they are discussing in forum and other groups which they are now organizing in rural communities all over the United States.

**$10,000 More for Peace**

In addition to contributing their time to this work during the summer, Mr. Wilson reported that these students—or the friends supporting their efforts toward peace—have contributed more than $10,000 to the activities of the youth section of the Emergency Peace Campaign.

A number of local and national groups and committees joined with the American Friends Service Committee in sponsoring the institutes this year.

Mr. Wilson has received a number of letters from those who attended the institutes in this and previous years. One of these, from a clubwoman in the Middle West, he quotes as being typical of the sentiments expressed:

**Interests and Vague Desire**

"When I came to the Midwest Institute of International Relations four years ago," said this letter, "I had an interest in world peace and a vague desire to do something about it. My interest in international affairs was crystallized and the things I have accomplished during the past three years have been largely due to the stimulus, the information and the inspiration received at the three institutes which I have attended.

"During the past year I have given 55 talks in 14 cities of our State, and 21 half-hour radio talks, and I have written a weekly column on world affairs for our daily paper.

"As state chairman for the American Association of University Women, I have carried on international relations work in our branches, attended meetings of the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, and of the National Peace Conference.

**Conducted Public Forums**

"I have conducted three public forums in a near-by city, and in our own city I helped organize a school-wide study of international understanding throughout the year which culminated in a splendid International Goodwill Day Program, which was broadcast.

"My poster collection of 75 posters on world co-operation and peace machinery, and of 50 on 'Scenes from Other Lands,' has been in constant circulation in the State.

"As a member of the County Farm Bureau I have continued my work with the rural women and have written a news letter each month to stimulate their interest in world affairs."

## Buffalo Peace Council Plans to Join Campaign

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15—A program of vigorous co-operation with the Emergency Peace Campaign is planned for this fall by the Buffalo Peace Council. The Rev. Elmore M. McKee, chairman, announces that October is to be a month of peace meetings, and November will be devoted to enrollment of peace workers.

A high point in the plans is a mass meeting scheduled for January, 1937, at which Miss Maude Royden of London, Eng.; Miss Kathleen Norris, American writer, and Sherwood Eddy, will be the principal speakers.

The October meetings will include, besides those addressed by speakers provided by local groups and churches, several sectional political gatherings at which, according to present plans, candidates will be invited to express themselves on the subject of peace and world co-operation.

"Now at its flood," says the Buffalo Peace Council in a statement regarding its plans, "the tide of thought peacewards is being harnessed by the Emergency Peace Campaign into an active, practical, anti-war force."

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## Americans Warned Last Chance to Quit

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Aug. 15

THE United States Government yesterday warned all Americans still in Madrid that unless they left immediately they remained at their own responsibility.

The State Department made public a dispatch from Eric C. Wendelin, third secretary in charge of the Embassy, in which he disclosed he had warned all Americans this might be their last chance to leave the Spanish capital, and that the Embassy might—if conditions warranted—be closed. Mr. Wendelin said that 186 Americans were still in Madrid.

The Government acted swiftly to rescue J. O. Ambler, San Antonio, Texas, mining engineer, reported held as a hostage at Huelva.

## Spanish America Watches Trends Of Homeland War

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile — Spanish America's interest in the Mother Country's civil war seems to have been overlooked in the international fears that the peninsula may provide another Sarajevo spark to set Europe ablaze.

Yet it is obvious that a continent with many ancestral ties and large Spanish communities should evince a special interest in the course of the revolutionary events. This has been reflected in special editions of the daily newspapers and day and night crowds waiting in the "streets of ink" for the latest news.

**Heavy News Coverage**

Record cable tolls were paid for exclusive despatches on the conflict and news agencies were called upon to treble their coverage to satisfy the news-hungry South Americans.

It is giving away no secrets to record that several administrations have been anxious regarding the outcome of the Spanish revolution. The anxiety is patent to all and revealed in many different ways.

It was widely conceded that owing to racial affiliations the outcome would have important influence on future political trends in the Spanish-speaking part of the New World and especially on the radical and Fascist forces which have already been in sharp collision in several of the countries. Immediate local repercussions are forecast when the final victor emerges in the mother country.

**Popular Front Concerned**

Leaders of the Popular Front in Argentine and Chile have evinced special concern. This political combination of the Left was only recently formed in the two trans-Andean countries, following the electoral success of the Popular Front in Spain.

It was modeled on the mother country's pattern and political tactics have been similar in opposition, for both Argentina and Chile are still governed mainly from the Right. In the first country a National Front, with a distinct Fascist bias, was organized as a counter-blast. In Chile there is an active National Socialist organization and the Left contends there is a Fascist background to the Republican militia. An attempt to bind the con-

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## Portugal Joins In French Plan For Neutrality

### Right Claimed by Lisbon to Act in Preservation of Internal Order

### Landon for Arms Ban

**LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Full agreement with the French Government on the text of French proposals for the prohibition of arms and munitions exports to Spain was announced by the British Foreign Office tonight.**

PARIS, Aug. 15 (AP)—Portugal has accepted the French proposal for neutrality in the Spanish civil war.

Acceptance by Spain's western neighbor, regarded as one of the main conditions to final adherence by other powers, raised hopes that a general European accord on nonintervention might be reached.

Portugal had accepted the neutrality proposal "in principle" on Aug. 8 but attached many reservations to full agreement then.

**Appeal Made to Madrid**

France urged Madrid quickly to meet German demands for satisfaction for the alleged slaying of German nationals and seizure of Reich airplanes.

"We let the Spanish Government understand France is anxious to have Madrid make peace with Berlin in order to hasten completion of the international neutrality agreement," Quay d'Orsay officials said.

Slow progress, however, in bringing Germany and Italy into accord caused apprehension that the plan would fail.

**Germain-Italian Attitudes**

Advices from Berlin represented the German Government as reluctant to commit itself because of "changing conditions" in the Spanish Republic.

On the Italian side, it was learned that Count Charles de Chambrun, French Ambassador to Rome, was told that Italy's next move would be delayed until next week because of the Assumption Day holidays.

(Premier Mussolini previously had asked detailed clarification of the original French proposal and later had urged that assistance sponsored by private individuals also be included in the agreement.)

## Portugal's Reply Hits Violent Methods Used By Spanish Combatants

LISBON, Port., Aug. 15 (AP)—Spanish Government troops, attempting to cross the frontier, drew fire today from Portuguese border guards.

Officials in the capital set the scene of the international incident near Campo Maior, a short distance from the capital of the Spanish province of Badajoz.

The Portuguese Government, in its reply accepting the French neutrality proposal, took notice of the danger of being entangled in the Spanish civil war.

The official document contained vigorous condemnations of the ferocity of the domestic conflict.

It also criticized the methods used by the combatants, declaring not only Spain's future is at stake but, "knowing that Communist and Anarchist militias wherever they have proclaimed a regime of terror

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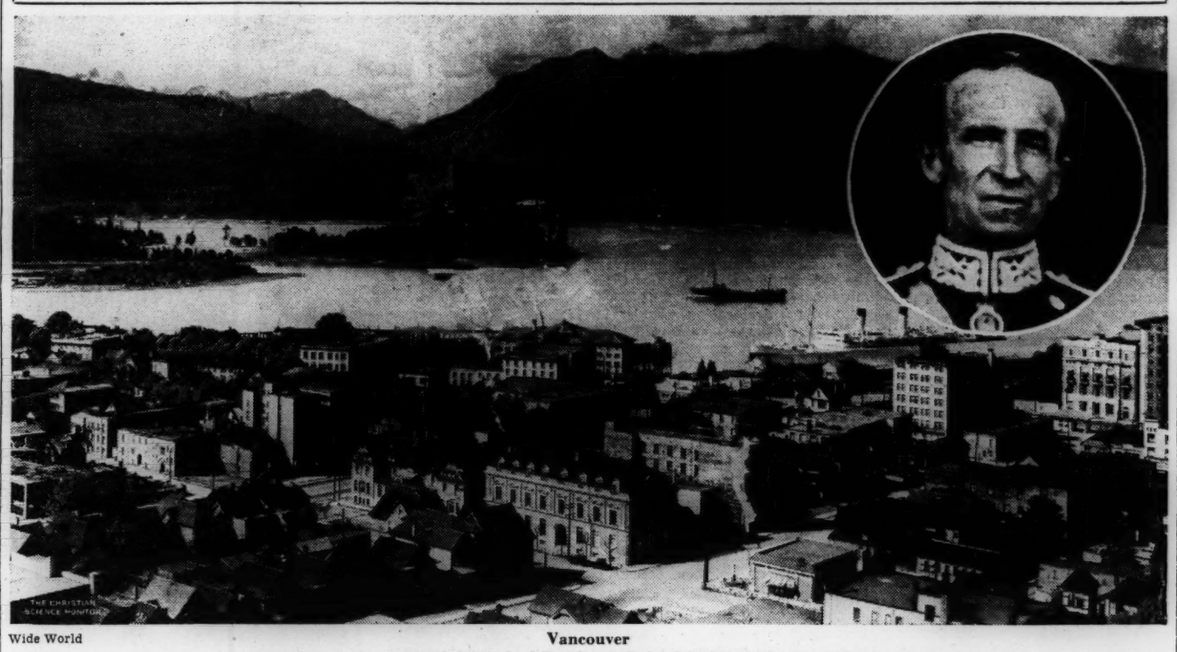
## Canada's Pacific Metropolis Observing Golden Jubilee



Wide World

**Vancouver**

**Largest City in British Columbia, Canada's Outlet to the Orient, Where Lord Tweedsmuir Today Joined in Celebrating 50 Years of Rapid Growth From Frontier Outpost to Center of Culture, Commerce and Industry. Inset: Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada**

## French Chamber Passed 65 Acts In Single Session

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, Aug. 15—Nothing short of a peaceful social revolution has been wrought with the passage by the French Parliament of 65 measures in 10 weeks in Premier Léon Blum's Popular Front "new deal."

Sweeping revision of the Bank of France, amounting almost to nationalization of its control after 130 years of management by an inner oligarchy of its shareholders, is only one of the long steps taken in the session which has just adjourned for two months of vacation.

**Stopping Arms Profits**

Taking private profit out of arms manufacture is the aim of another law.

Measures directly affecting labor include the 40-hour week, collective bargaining, higher wage rates, vacations with pay, and prolongation of the school-leaving age.

Parliament in its concluding session—which ended at 7:45 yesterday morning, 23 hours after the opening gavel—swept away Senate opposition to certain features of the Government's proposal to form a wheat board. Earlier laws bearing on commerce and finance include the organization of the coal market, some revision of taxes, control of prices, and penalties for tax evasion.

**Unique Achievement**

Not within decades of French politics has a comparable social program been enacted with such a wide measure of agreement.

Give Blum his opportunity to sum up the attitude of many who have subordinated differences of policy in order to help France pull together out of the political and economic morass which has sent one Cabinet

## Vancouver's 50 Years Honored By Governor General's Visit; Named After Famous Explorer

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 15—Vancouver's celebration of its 50th anniversary reaches its climax during the coming two weeks when it acts as host to Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada.

Today the largest city of Canada's West, Vancouver had its corporate beginning in 1886.

But its history and its name go back nearly a century to the white man who first circumnavigated Vancouver Island and explored Burrard Inlet, the site of the present city. He was Capt George Vancouver, whose monument today is Canada's Pacific metropolis.

Captain Vancouver was one of the famous group of intrepid British navigators, chief of whom was Captain Cook. It was with Cook that Vancouver first sailed into the Pacific and it was Cook's curious mistake about the geography of the north Pacific coast of America that Vancouver in later years was to correct.

Captain Vancouver was born in King's Lynn, Norfolk, on June 22, 1757, of a family which came of Dutch or Flemish stock, as indicated by the first syllable of its name. As a youth he entered the British Navy and sailed with Cook on his second voyage to the Pacific in 1772, and then on the third voyage, which ended with Cook's murder by natives in the South Seas.

It is recorded of the young officer, Vancouver, that he had been closer to the south pole than any living man "for when the immortal Cook, in latitude 72, was stopped in his progress by impenetrable mountains of ice and was preparing to tack about, Vancouver went to the very end of the bowsprit and, waving his hat, exclaimed, 'ne plus ultra!' "

**Rapid Rise in Navy**

The rise of Vancouver in the navy was rapid and he made numerous voyages to distant parts of the British Empire before he was selected for the Admiralty to succeed Cook in Pacific explorations. In 1792 he sailed in command of the "Discovery" from Falmouth in command of 150 men. His instructions were to explore the north Pacific coast of America and to take possession of the port of Nootka on a certain little-known territory where the Spaniards had established themselves and constructed a trading base. Under the Nootka Convention this area was to be ceded by Spain to Britain.

As it turned out, Captain Vancouver's explorations were more successful than his diplomacy. He arrived at Nootka—now a tiny fishing village on the west coast of Vancouver Island—without mishap, sailing by the Cape of Good Hope, Australia and New Zealand. At Nootka was a charming Spanish commander, Capt. Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra.

Quadra and Vancouver seem to have become good friends, but they could not agree on the terms by which Nootka was to be surrendered to the British. From his ship Captain Vancouver penned a long series of quaint diplomatic notes to the Spanish commander, who replied in the same ponderous style and to read the letters one would think that an empire hung in the balance. Fortunately both men were courteous and obeyed carefully their instructions not to provoke violence. Otherwise an armed encounter at Nootka could hardly have been avoided.

**Friendly Spaniard**

Finally, Captain Vancouver decided to give up the attempt and to report the whole matter to his King. As he prepared to depart, Quadra gave a splendid picnic for him in the woods near the settlement where the Spaniard suggested that, to commemorate the event and their friendship, an island should be named after them jointly. The large island on which they stood was accordingly called "Quadra and Vancouver," and "with which compliment," says Vancouver's journal, the Spaniard was "highly pleased." But Quadra's name was soon dropped and the island remained Vancouver.

Meanwhile, pending his settlement with Quadra, Vancouver had decider to explore the large river which Captain Cook had seen emptying into the sea somewhat to the south. This turned out to be instead a great strait, the Strait of Juan de Fuca which lies between Washing-

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## Trotzky Involved In Revolt Charge; Soviet Indicts 16

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Soviet Government last night arrested ten persons and indicated six more already in jail for alleged complicity with Leon Trotzky, exiled Communist leader, in a plot to foster a rebellion. Trotzky allegedly planned and directed the plot from Norway, where he is now living.

Although the official announcement of the arrest did not link the alleged Trotzky plot with any other outside influences, the press, led by Pravda, official Communist Party organ, today charged that there has been systematic contact between the Trotzky conspirators and the German Gestapo (secret police).

Direct responsibility for the assessination in 1934 of Sergei Mironovich Kiroff, colleague of "Dictator" Joseph Stalin, was attributed to Trotzky, Leo Kameneff and Gregory Zinovieff.

The three, most powerful opponents of Dictator Stalin in his fight for power after the death of Nikolai Lenin, were charged with planning a campaign of terror and attacks upon leaders of the Soviet regime.

The Government asserted that under "the direct direction of Trotzky and the leadership of the so-called United Centers, the Trotzky-Zinovieff gang, prepared a number of terroristic actions against Communist leaders."

"Trotzky sent five agents from abroad into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," the Government charges. The communiqué did not name leaders against whom the new plot allegedly was directed.

Both Kameneff and Zinovieff now are serving ten-year prison sentences for counter-revolutionary activities coincident to the assassination of Kiroff.

## President Says He Hates War; Demands Peace

### Tells Chautauqua Throng Good Neighbor Policy Unites Americas

### Assails War Profits

### U. S., He Says, Is Definitely for Peace and Against Armed Intervention

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt, after denouncing war and pledging to use powers of his office to keep the nation at peace, turned again today to the domestic problem of controlling ruinous flood waters.

En route from Chautauqua, N. Y., where he set forth last night the Administration's course in international affairs, he passed through southern New York counties which have seen uncontrolled torrents strike destruction.

"I am more concerned and less cheerful about international world conditions than about our immediate domestic problems," Mr. Roosevelt said at Chautauqua.

"A dark, modern world faces wars between conflicting economic and political fanaticisms in which are intertwined race hatreds.

**Can Keep U. S. Peaceable**

"I wish I could keep war from all nations; but that is beyond my power. I can at least make certain that no act of the United States helps to produce or to promote war."

Chautauqua officials estimated the crowd at 12,000, and said it was the largest "since Theodore Roosevelt spoke here."

The President spoke from a platform which Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican nominee for President, will occupy Aug. 24. Women in the audience waved white handkerchiefs in the traditional "Chautauqua salute."

A three-minute standing ovation was accorded the President as he reached the speakers' platform. A white handkerchief fluttered wildly from nearly every female hand.

**Old Friend of Chautauqua**

The first salvo of applause came when Mr. Roosevelt said he had formed the excellent habit of coming to Chautauqua 20 years ago.

The overflow crowd clapped loudly again when Mr. Roosevelt asserted the United States could serve the cause of peaceful humanity best by "setting an example."

A reference to 3000 miles of unguarded boundary between this country and Canada sent another surge of clapping through the hall.

Shouts broke into the hand clapping as the President emphasizing every word said slowly, "I hate war."

Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York sat immediately behind the President.

**Fulfills 1933 Promise**

The text of the President's speech follows:

As many of you who are here tonight know, I formed the excellent habit of coming to Chautauqua more than 20 years ago. After my inauguration in 1933, I promised Mr. Bestor that during the next four years I would come to Chautauqua again; it is in fulfillment of this that I am with you tonight.

A few days ago I was asked what the subject of this talk would be; and I replied that for two good reasons I wanted to discuss the subject of peace; first, because it is eminently appropriate in Chautauqua, and, secondly, because in the hurly-burly of domestic politics it is important that our people should not overlook problems and issues which, though they lie beyond our borders, may, and probably will, have a vital influence on the United States of the future.

**Disturbing Foreign Situations**

Many who have visited me in Washington in the past few months may have been surprised when I have told them that personally and because of my own daily contacts with all manner of difficult situations I am more concerned and less cheerful about international world conditions than about our immediate domestic prospects.

I say this to you not as a confirmed pessimist, but as one who still hopes that envy, hatred and malice among nations have reached their peak and will be succeeded by a new tide of peace and good will—I say this as one who has participated in many of the decisions of peace and war before, during and after the World War; one who has traveled much and one who has spent a goodly portion of every 24 hours in the study of foreign relations.

**Setting an Example**

Long before I returned to Washington as President of the United States, I had made up my mind that, pending what might be called a more opportune moment on other continents, the United States could best serve the cause of a peaceful humanity by setting

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## Need of Basic Relief Plan Seen

**Men on Relief!**
Last of Twelve Articles

*By* Tully Nettleton
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Forecast of a possible general shortage of skilled building artisans in the residential construction industry in the very near future was made by the Federal Housing Administration in a recent release to trade and labor publications. Contractors in 30 states and territories were reported as having difficulty in obtaining skilled construction labor.

"Whether such a condition becomes chronic or not depends on future developments," commented the FHA. Among those future developments, according to the sentiments of most of those same and other contractors as focused through the Associated General Contractors of America, must be counted the policy to be taken toward unemployment relief and work relief in particular.

The FHA went on to explain that the odd situation of a threatened shortage in an industry that has been for several years at an extremely low stage of operations is due in part to the fact that no apprentices have been trained during those years.

**Also Blame Relief Competition**

This is recognized by the contractors, but they charge that it is also due in a considerable part to the virtual competition of relief rolls and relief jobs for the hands and the skills of men who could be used—in fact, are badly wanted—on construction jobs under private employment.

This, the spokesmen of the contractors' trade association emphasize, is not on jobs where there is any question of substandard wages or nonunion hours. Reports of inability to get men come, they say, from contractors doing government work under the prevailing wage clause and from others who offer work at full union pay rates.

The question, somewhat strangely, is rather one of job security—which, according to the point of view, may reflect either upon the allegedly lavish distribution of relief or upon the familiar instability of employment in the building trades accentuated by dull times.

**The Case of Tom and Molly**

Tom Coburn, let us say, is working four days a week or sometimes five on a WPA sewer project and he picks up an occasional odd job on his days off. Contractor McGinnis would like to hire him to lay brick on a new apartment building. In a little over two months the brickwork on the apartment building would be done and Coburn would be looking for a job again. He sees winter coming along not far after that, when construction will be slack and jobs scarce.

He and Molly talk it over. He would have a few more dollars in his pocket, but would that be as good as even a half-time pay envelope right on through the cold months? A good many Mollys and Toms have pondered that dilemma and a good many have decided that a little with security is better than a lot with forebodings.

And can you blame them? The contractors don't entirely. They blame the system which makes relief more attractive than they believe private employment can possibly be in their particular line.

**What Contractors Report**

Here are some of the reports of contractors as to the existence of this situation:

Out of three requisitions on the Federal Employment Service for workers on a flood-wall job in Allentown, Penna., 18 men failed to report; 16 were rejected or said they were unable to do the work; five worked only one or two days, and seven were still working after a week or two.

Near Utica, N. Y., a PWA contract provided that the builder must use WPA men. After waiting 10 days he was advised that they could be

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## *Prosperity Shrinks WPA*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Because of the boom in the building trades and construction industries, 1523 WPA workers left the WPA rolls during June for private employment, according to Col. Brehon B. Somervell, local WPA administrator. For July the return of this class of men to private employment was 1050; May, 1228 and April 980.

Because of the marked recent increase in small home building on Long Island, on the outskirts of Brooklyn, there is every reason to believe that the trend for improved conditions in the building trades is established. Many small houses priced at $5000 or less have been planned in response to a lively market that finds such properties sold upon completion and even before.

Return of 5000 WPA workers to private employment would raise monetary circulation in this community about $600,000 a month, it was estimated by Carol Lyttle, New York manager of the Dictaphone Corporation, in a radio address last night under sponsorship of the Bureau of Industrial Relations of WPA. Mr. Lyttle, who also is president of the International Executives Association, predicted 5000 as the possible number to be taken off WPA rolls here by private employers during the coming week.

The return to the building and construction trades during the past four months has averaged 21 per cent of the total return of workers from the WPA rolls to private employment in New York City. In all categories this return has been as follows in 1936: January, 2363; February, 1982; March, 3159; April, 4965; May, 5808; June, 6414; July, 4807.

## London to Use Buses Which Change Gears By Automatic Action

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON — Buses that change gear of their own accord, and are claimed to perform this feat without any snatch or jerks, are now being built for the London Passenger Transport Board.

The board has given an order for 10 of these buses, which are fitted with what is known as a hydraulic torque converter. This device does away with the conventional clutch and gear lever. Future orders will depend on the efficiency of the device.

The torque converter is an intricate mechanism, somewhat on the same lines as the fluid flywheel. When the accelerator pedal on the bus is pressed the device sends the bus up to a speed of 20 miles an hour without any change of gear. At this point the converter finishes its job and the bus continues by direct drive in what is the equivalent of present top-gear.

While the converter is taking the bus up to the prescribed 20 miles an hour, acceleration is perfectly smooth, the makers claim.

## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

**Saturday, Aug 15**

### Russian Fliers—Forced Back to Nome

**Ceiling zero** sends the two California-to-Moscow-bound Russian aviators backtracking to Nome, Alaska. The Soviet pilots, Sigismind Levaneffsky and Victor Levchenko, take off from Nome with the sun glinting in millions of broken sparks on the waters of Bering Straits. Soon the notorious fogs that sometimes create an impenetrable 15,000-foot-high blanket, wrapped about their pontoon-equipped plane. Ceiling is zero, visibility is zero, and there is no steady piping of the radio signal to guide them. Discretion turns the ship around.

### Spain—Loyalists Repulse Attack on Irun

**Irun**, on the Bay of Biscay in northern Spain, sister city to shell-racked San Sebastian, becomes the cockpit of the Iberian peninsula as Spain's civil war continues unabated.

**Fascist rebels** open a savage attack against Irun under the protection of an artillery barrage and an air attack. Five hours of fierce fighting result in government repulsion of the attack, with the Fascists still unable to break the Loyalist ring that hems them in from the sea and from essential ammunition.

**Loyalist forays** across the border into Portugal to capture two loads of ammunition, believed destined for the Fascists, drew the fire of Portuguese soldiers.

Britain warns its nationals that any meddling in the Spanish war is apt to cause "serious repercussions."

**Gen. Francisco Franco** continues his forced march to Madrid with his regulars and Moorish troops. Each foot of penetration northward increases the danger—danger of being cut off from the rear, danger from embattled peasantry who pepper the Fascists from every cover. General Franco in his northward march has been forced far westward to avoid the Loyalist troops who hold the eastern section. Yet for all these dangers, the rebels on the south are reported within 200 miles of Madrid—the distance approximately from Boston to New York.

### President—Makes Strong Stand for Peace

**"I hate war."**

**Many** who object to the use of the word "hate" accept it used in this sense by the President of the United States at Chautauqua, New York.

**World diplomats** who eagerly awaited the speech they knew to deal exclusively with foreign affairs learned these things:

**The United States** does not approve of the lightness with which some nations have violated their treaty pledges not to resort to aggression.

**The United States** will act for peace by giving an example of peaceful living with its own neighbors.

**The United States** will remain strong to defend itself and its neighborhood.

**The people of the United States** learned that the Administration intends to keep the peace by putting peace ahead of profits, by doing all in its power to discourage trade and loans that might entangle America

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# Portugal Pledges Adherence To French Neutrality Plan

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are destroying public patrimony and indulging in mass killings and assassinations of people of the highest standing, Portugal thinks it would be wise to condemn such methods of conducting social evolution."

The reply also said Portugal must feel free to act "as circumstances require" to keep internal order, safeguard the lives and property of the people and defend national independence.

## Britain Asks Nationals For Complete Neutrality To Localize Spanish War

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—A warning to British nationals that meddling in the Spanish civil war may delay the neutrality pact and bring "serious repercussions" was contained today in a communiqué issued by the Foreign Office.

The communiqué, issued with the full approval of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, declared the British Government's intention of taking "every measure open to them to prevent the supply of civil aircraft" to belligerents on either side in the internecine war.

Even as the Foreign Office, visibly alarmed over the failure of France to achieve a general European neutrality accord respecting the civil war, considered the question of barring export of civil planes, three aircraft took off from Croydon airport for Barcelona.

The text of the communiqué follows:

"His Majesty's Government are continuing to give the fullest support to efforts of the French Government to secure an agreement between powers chiefly interested to refrain entirely from all interference in the present fighting in Spain.

"His Majesty's Government have for their part declared their willingness when a general agreement is reached to prohibit the export of arms to either side, and that they will also take every measure open to them to prevent the supply of civil aircraft.

"It is hoped that an agreement of other governments to this effect will be obtained in the very near future.

**Impartial Attitude Needed**

"In the meantime no licenses have been issued since the commencement of the present troubles in Spain for the export to that country of arms or munitions under the arms export prohibition orders of 1931; and it should be realized that maintenance of a strict, impartial attitude of non-intervention is essential if the unhappy events in Spain are to be prevented from having serious repercussions elsewhere.

"British subjects who assist either side in Spain by land, sea or air are not only running grave risks for themselves but rendering it more difficult to arrive at a proposed agreement, whatever the difficulties they may meet with during such enterprises which run counter to the objects His Majesty's Government is seeking to obtain."

## War Ministry Reports Slow Gains by Loyalists Into Rebel-Held Sectors

*Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press*

MADRID, Aug. 15—Labored advances by government troops into the rebel sectors of Granada, Saragossa, Oviedo and Huesca were reported by the War Ministry today.

Asturian miners, equipped with dynamite and rifles, marched to the outskirts of the rebel city of Oviedo, the Government asserted, and prevented reinforcements from reaching rebel troops.

Six towns in four provinces were claimed occupied by militiamen fighting to support the Socialist Madrid regime which Fascist rebels are seeking to overthrow.

The Ministry listed these as captured: Hinojosa and Bel Alcazar in Cordoba; Navalmoral de la Sierra in Avila; Alzajarin in Saragossa, and Pueblo de Valverde and Mora de Rubielos in Teruel.

The Government forces still held Badajoz, capital of the province of that name in western Spain, the Ministry asserted, although the announcement indicated fierce fighting was going on in the region.

A roundup of alleged spies and Fascist sympathizers was ordered begun at Escorial, 24 miles northwest of Madrid.

The Government charged many residents were signaling rebels entrenched in the Guadarrama mountains to inform the Fascists of government troop movements.

Gen. Felipe Ardanaz was arrested at Lerida when documents allegedly linking him to the rebellion were found in his possession.

Lieut. Col. Diaz Sandino, commander-in-chief of the Barcelona air forces, reported dispersal of groups of rebels near Tardienta.

Seizure of 2,500,000 pesetas (approximately $325,000) was reported at the Sisters of Charity asylum at Barcelona. The money was found in a large crucifix, government agents said.

## Loyalist Gunners Repulse Rebels' Attack on Irun; New Troops Reach Sector

*Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press*

BIRATOU, Franco-Spanish Frontied, Aug. 15 (AP)—A determined onslaught by rebel troops was repulsed today by artillery and machine-gun fire along a six-mile front abutting the town of Irun. Casualties were heavy.

Bolstering the rebel attack were two airplanes, which bombed the city, a sister community to shell-racked San Sebastian, but only one civilian in the town proper was reported injured.

The battle lasted for about five hours. It constituted the heaviest assault launched thus far in the four-weeks-old civil war by the rebels against any Bay of Biscay community in extreme northeastern Spain.

The rebels retreated. As they fell back, Government troops remained well entrenched on the outskirts of Irun, with reinforcements newly arrived from Bilbao.

(The fate of hundreds of persons not sympathetic with the Madrid Socialist regime, who had been threatened with execution before firing squads if the rebels assaulted either San Sebastian or Irun, remained in doubt.)

## *Jury of Students Indicts New York As Place to Live*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Charging that New York City was guilty of noise, slums, accidents and unemployment, while providing too few playgrounds, a "jury" of 20 grammar school students in the demonstration section of Teachers College, Columbia University, had returned a "true bill" as their indictment of America's largest metropolitan center today.

Excursions to slum neighborhoods and to model housing projects were made in obtaining evidence for the indictment. Only half of the "jurors" were residents of New York, the others having come from points as far distant as Texas.

Describing his case before the "jury," one observer declared: "I saw dirty places, torn-down houses, bad places to live. I don't see how people can live in such houses. The Government and the city are doing good work, but should do more."

## Saskatchewan Aids In War on Drought

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Government agencies have swung into action on a number of fronts to battle what cabinet ministers declare is the "worst agricultural catastrophe in their experience."

Agreements are being made with the packing houses for the slaughter of inferior western cattle and with the railways for the transfer of the better grade of animal to pastures in other parts of the province.

While the prairie farm rehabilitation act program is being pushed in parts of the west, provincial government officials have arranged with binder twine companies for supplies of binder twine for needy farmers who have crops, and with implement companies for repairs for farm machinery.

Meanwhile efforts to increase the supply of seed for newly developed drought-resistant strains of wheat are going forward with apparent success and enough for commercial distribution will likely be ready at the end of the 1937 crop year.

## Dust Hides Painting

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRADFORD, Eng.—Given the task of renovating a 10-foot by 4-foot portrait canvas which has hung in the entrance hall of the Prince's Theater here for many years, a local art dealer discovered that the picture is an original painting by John Collier, a famous portrait painter of the last generation.

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## Spanish America Watches Trends Of Homeland War

(Continued from Page 1)

servative and liberal governing parties into a National Front failed.

**Deny Communist Ties**

Whatever may be the reason, prominent leaders of the Radical parties in both countries have hastily disclaimed connection with the Communists—in two noteworthy declarations since the Spanish revolt commenced.

Ever since the Popular Front was organized, liberals and men of good will have fruitlessly appealed for such assurances. Now they have them in abundance, for the whole Radical Party seems bent on letting the world know that it is not Communist.

The first declaration was by Dr. Marcelo Alvear, an ex-President of Argentina, who, speaking for the Radicals, said his party would not be associated with the Communists in the Popular Front because the latter resorted to violence.

Octavio Señoret, for the Chilean Radicals, reminded communistic and Socialist members of the Popular Front that his party would not tolerate association with disorders or unconstitutional procedure.

**More Tolerant to Extremists**

Such declarations are in consonance with the historic policies of South American Radicals, representative of the professional and lower middle classes, and, so far as Argentina and Chile are concerned, the strongest political parties.

In latter times, however, there has been much fraternization with the Socialists and Communists, and when the Popular Front scored its parliamentary successes in France and Spain, the local Radicals immediately became more tolerant toward the extremists.

They accepted a similar combination here, not because they felt any nearer to the Socialists and Communists, but because they saw the opportunity of attaining clear-cut power by electoral consolidation with them.

What they intended to do afterward is a party secret, but there were numerous suggestions they would sever the tie if possible. Meantime, the most was made of the Popular Front. Radicals and Communists embraced each other on the public platform and expounded a common program.

**Politics in Confused State**

The Spanish revolutionary bomb exploded embarrassingly on this scene. In Chile a Radical was fighting a critical senatorial by-election at Coquimbo under the banner of the Popular Front; in Argentina the Left was flaring indignantly before a National Front demand for a military dictatorship because the masses were "too ignorant for democratic government."

"Yet it was at that time the Radical leaders in both countries made a formal retraction and denied cooperation with the extreme Left. It may be only a coincidence that at that time, also, the Popular Front in Spain seemed to be fighting a losing battle against the rebel Conservative forces.

**Trade—Military Trend**

A victory of the Spanish right-Conservative, Fascist or however it may be labeled—would probably have early repercussions in South America. It would be an incentive to the military forces to intervene in government and to discontented political forces to recur to the barracks for support.

Traders and business men, beset with their taxation troubles in several countries, might also feel that a military alliance would be worth while. This last trend has been in evidence recently and it would be strengthened by the knowledge that the military, in the last resort, can impose authority.

**A Stabilized Democracy**

South American commentators are in a quandary as to predicting local reactions from a victory of the Spanish Left. The Radical declarations have revealed, perhaps, that the leading political party has been disappointed with the excesses of the Popular Front when in power.

That, assuredly, would be their explanation if the Popular Front turned out the ultimate victors. But there seems to be little fear of any popular revolution in the leading countries, even though Spanish ancestry is dominant in South Americans.

There would be great rejoicings on the part of the workers, and, as general elections are pending in several states, probably a series of Left wing victories. But in Spanish America the economic conditions of the workers, especially those in the cities, are considered to be better than those of the Spaniards, and there is not the rooted social discontent to foment a revolution. There is also more than a century of republican tradition and an atmosphere of stabilized democracy forming a bulwark against civil war and violence.

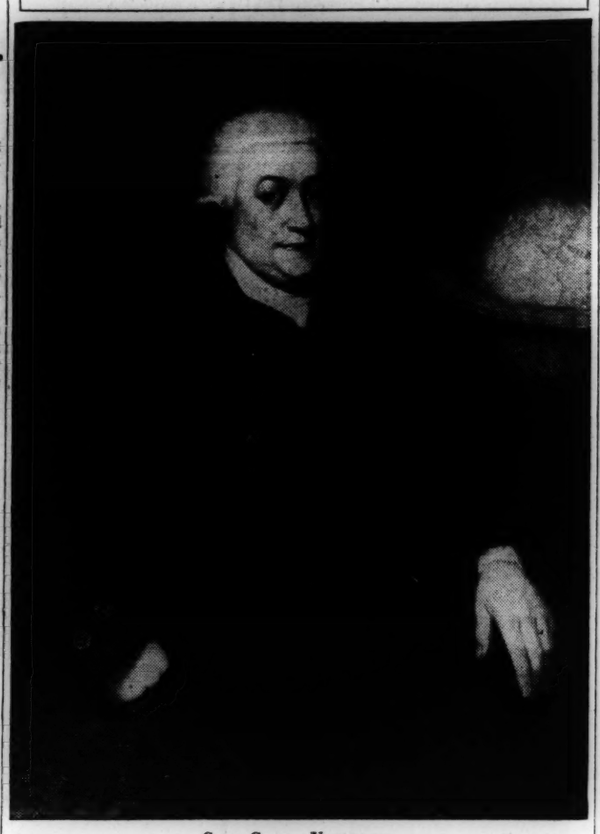
## Equity Action Brought By Presbyterian Church

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14 (AP)—Officers of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. brought an equity action in the county court yesterday to prevent use of the name, Presbyterian Church of America, by seceding ministers of the older church and their followers in the formation of a new organization.

The complainants contended that the Presbyterian Church of America is organized "upon principles, doctrine and form of government identical with those of the plaintiff church" and its committee on home missions and church extension and general assembly, together with its officers and members, "are engaged in promoting and expanding their organization by a process of undermining the plaintiff church, to which they proclaim and represent themselves to be the spiritual successors."

The Presbyterian Church of America was formed at a meeting in Philadelphia a few months ago. The Rev. Dr. J. Gresham Machen was elected moderator.

## Explorer



**Capt. George Vancouver**
British Officer Who Carried On Work of Captain Cook in Exploring the Pacific, During Which He Discovered the Site of the City Which Later Took His Name

## Vancouver's 50 Years Honored By Governor General's Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

ton State and Vancouver Island. Cook had missed Vancouver Island entirely!

Vancouver sailed on up the strait and turned northward into what is now the Gulf of Georgia, amid the superb islands that dot these waters. Here he noted the distinct brown line of the muddy Fraser River emptying into the sea and, going a few miles further north, entered Burrard Inlet. So was the site of Vancouver discovered. But it was nearly a century later before white men built their first town on Burrard Inlet and called it Granville.

**Explorer Remembered**

Vancouver continued his explorations and finally entered Queen Charlotte Sound, thus proving that the territory about Nootka was indeed an island, joined at no place with the mainland. After this and his friendly break with Quadra he sailed back to England and did not come to the Pacific again.

When the little town of Granville cast about for a suitable name, it remembered the British navigator who had first seen its splendid site in Burrard Inlet. Already Vancouver's name had been given to the island where the leading town of the new colony of British Columbia had been founded. This was Victoria, the provincial capital. Despite the confusion which was likely to ensue, Vancouver was selected for the name of the new town as well.

To this day the confusion persists and Vancouver Island is commonly supposed by foreigners to be attached somehow to Vancouver, and Victoria often is mistaken for a suburb of the mainland city. Actually they are 80 miles apart, but Victoria, at the southern tip of Vancouver Island still feels that it has prior claim to the great navigator's name.

## High Standing Won By New University Of British Columbia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The University of British Columbia, which is this year celebrating its twenty-first anniversary, is one of the youngest of the fully recognized universities in the British Empire. Situated at Vancouver, on the extreme western shore of Canada, it has been blessed with a site which is not only beautiful but which makes it a strategic focal point for the blending of three distinct civilizations.

For the university has made itself the interpreter of the United States and the Orient to the rest of Canada and, to a lesser extent, to the British Empire. Ever since its inception in 1915 it has felt the impact of American culture. With the British genius for selection it has studied and adopted some of the features of United States civilization and at the same time maintained its own British identity. For that reason there is an excellent understanding of American psychology and politics, an understanding which permits it to act as interpreter of the United States to Canada.

As for the Orient,, the spacious campus is washed, literally, by the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Japan and China are directly across the seas. There are a great many more Japanese and Chinese settlers in the province of British Columbia than in any other part of Canada. Therefore the history, culture and industrial development of the Orient are carefully studied by professors and students.

It is safe to say that nowhere else in Canada do these problems receive such thorough and sympathetic treatment. The result is that "U. B. C." (as the institution is known) is the logical center for the intelligent understanding of Oriental relations and it plays its role of interpreter here in the same way it does in the case of the United States.

The U. B. C. is far from wealthy. It is entirely a state institution, supported by annual appropriations from the British Columbia Government. There have been several years when there were insufficient funds available for maintenance. Endowments, usually the main support of large colleges, are entirely lacking.

In only one direction did the founders allow themselves to be "extravagant." Little was spent on buildings in order that as much as possible could go to the faculty. They sought and obtained scholars with a tradition of objective scholarship and original research, a love of truth for its own sake, and the driving power for creative work. Since 1915, when the first classes were held, until the present, the presence of these men has been a consistent influence for academic excellence.

Recognition of the university's standard by the great European and American institutions is the most significant result of this policy. Linked with it has been the pressure for creative work in interpretation—with eyes turned inquiringly south to the United States and west to the Orient.

In keeping with its policy of avoiding expansion beyond its capacity to maintain, the university has confined itself to three major faculties—arts, engineering and agriculture—with the addition of two semi-independent theological colleges.

The university, therefore, as it celebrates its twenty-first anniversary, can look back on pioneering days of achievement. It has built its foundation carefully and well. The 2000 students, inspired by stimulating professors and gifted with the individualism of frontier settlements, will continue their self-imposed task of bridging the intellectual gap between the Orient and the United States, on the one hand, and Canada and the British Empire, on the other.

## Child Labor Law Enforced in Alabama

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The State Department of Labor has instituted a campaign against the illegal employment of children in Alabama stores, lunch stands and similar businesses.

Mrs. Daisy Donovan, state child labor director, said violations of the child labor laws by businesses employing children as clerks, errand boys and curb service workers had been increasing steadily during the summer months.

"Most of the infractions apparently have been caused by the employers' lack of knowledge of the law and not by deliberate attempt to evade it," Miss Donovan said. "But the working children must be protected through the law's enforcement.

"Our main problem is those businesses which employ children, in many instances of legal age, without requiring them to obtain a work certificate from school officials."

## *Boy Violinist Prefers Tchaikovsky and Soccer*

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—A boy violinist who likes to "chin" horizontal bars and mow lawns took time off today from practice for a Town Hall concert to talk about sports and Tchaikovsky in the same breath.

"I like Tchaikovsky and soccer. I also like tennis, and if you play, I'll play you," said 13-year-old Paul Musikonsky, who is freckled and proud of it.

Young Musikonsky, who made his debut as a concert violinist at 9, aspires to long pants, and loathes being called "a child prodigy." "At first I didn't know what that meant, and when I found out, I didn't like it. It's sissy."

## Aid for Three Entombed

KIRKLAND LAKE, Ont., Aug. 15 (AP)—Every resource of the large Lake Shore gold mine here was being rushed into service in an endeavor to rescue three miners, who were buried in a cave-in. The imprisoned men, whose names were given as Jack Bottrill, the shift boss, Roy Warwick and J. Morden were reported to be working in a gallery cut downward toward a horizontal tunnel, called a drift. The passage was heavily timbered. Rescue squads immediately began clearing away the debris.

## Building British Ships in Germany Rouses Protests

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Protests against the building of British vessels in German shipyards are being voiced here.

At the end of July Parliament was told that 57 vessels ranging from 340 to 20,000 tons, were under construction or on order in German shipyards—three times more, that is, than a year ago. The Board of Trade was asked what it was going to do to assure that British boats for British companies shall be built in British yards.

**Gross Tonnage of 54,097**

The Board of Trade admitted that the number of ships of German construction registered during the past 12 months in the United Kingdom was 13, of a gross tonnage of 54,097. Most of these ships were ordered with the object of liquidating frozen credit balances in Germany. These were balances which were not covered by the Anglo-German Payments Agreement and the Board of Trade was powerless to intervene.

Since 1930 there have been mostly lean years and severe rationalization for the British shipyards. The bottom of the slump was reached at the end of 1932. Since then production has begun to creep up again. The great passenger liner companies have done their bit and Britain's great rearmament program is also contributing its quota of new orders. But unemployment is still around the 1,700,000 mark, and naturally British builders regret to see this valuable tonnage go abroad.

So the Government is being asked to clamp a heavy import tax on such foreign-built vessels when they are registered under the British flag. The president of the Board of Trade asked his questioners in Parliament whether they realized that by placing their shipping order in Germany, English firms have been able to obtain payment of debts owing to them by German importers.

Lloyd's latest returns shows that only 11 ships, of 21,000 tons, for foreign owners are now under construction in British yards. In 1929, that figure was 461,000 tons. One of the most potent reasons for this decline is felt here to be the marked increasein the bartering of ships for other commodities. It is realized that the German restrictions on the export of funds have brought many orders to German shipyards for delivery outside Germany.

## French Chamber In Record Session

(Continued from Page 1)

after another toppling in recent years.

On the social intent of the Blum new deal, with its emphasis upon bringing social benefits to a larger number, France is widely enthusiastic, as shown by many evidences of popular support.

Support by business elements naturally is qualified and hinges ultimately on effects of the Blum policies on business conditions.

**How to Foot the Bill**

The Government has been encouraged by slight net increases, some weeks, in the gold reserve of the Bank of France, but exports have declined and unemployment increased.

Also, while the social program has been enacted, there are still weighty questions to be resolved on how to pay for it. Expropriation of certain arms factories, for instance, calls for some $60,000,000.

In its financial program, the Blum Government has gone directly to the people through the six-months and one-year "Auriol bonds." Sale of these small-denomination securities has gone forward despite the lukewarm attitude of some banks.

**Transitional Period**

Until the anticipated spurt of business comes, the Government expects to meet immediate demands with some measure of inflation, already in progress. But this is stated officially to be a transitional period. Spending features of the New Deal are calculated to justify themselves by increasing revenues, and so paying for themselves.

Against exchange control as a means of financing his measures, M. Blum has set his face. Minister of Economic Affairs Spinasse recently came out emphatically against "economic isolation" with its "mere illusion of stability" in place of the "well-being and prosperity that are to be gained from international trade."

## Completion of Library Endorsed by LaGuardia

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Completion of the unfinished central building of the Brooklyn Public Library at a cost of $2,000,000 may be achieved through economy plans prepared by the New York City Park department, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has informed Edwin L. Garvin, president of the library trustees.

Friends of the library professed surprise today at Mayor LaGuardia's announcement in a letter to Mr. Garvin yesterday, recalling that on July 24 the Mayor had said the library program would have to await completion of schools and social centers here.

## Lehman Cites Geoghan For Hearing on Aug. 26

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14—William F. X. Geoghan, district attorney of Kings County, under fire in connection with the killing of Samuel Drukman in Brooklyn, today was directed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to make his defense at a public hearing, Aug. 26.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury of Kings County, which took the Drukman matter up after another grand jury had failed to indict, scored the prosecuting official for laxity in office.

## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Continued from Page 1

in war, by promoting peace treaties among the Americas at the December Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires.

**A fairly complete statement** of foreign policy both for home and foreign consumption.

### Jewish Congress—Americans Named at Geneva

**Americans** are named to the four most important posts in the permanent organization of the world Jewish congress, the Associated Press announces.

**Federal Judge Julian W. Mack,** first president of the American Jewish Congress when it was founded during the World War, is nominated honorary president. There will be no president.

**Rabbi Stephen S. Wise,** chairman of the American Jewish Congress and president of the Zionist Organization of America, is named chairman of the executive committee which will direct the congress' affairs.

**Louis Lipsky,** vice-president of the American Jewish Congress, is nominated for chairmanship of the central council which will act between biennial congress sessions and supervise the executive committee.

**Louis Sturz,** chairman of the finance committee of the American Jewish Congress, is named treasurer.

**Formal ratification** of the names, unanimously offered by the nominating committee, was deferred when the congress adjourned. Their election, however, was regarded a mere formality.

### Trotzky—Too Red for Communists

**Leon Trotzky,** apostle of world revolution, foe of both the Soviet regime and its foes, once again causes disquiet among the Russian high command. Trotzky is charged with fomenting a plot from his asylum in Norway. Ten men suspected of complicity in the plot are jailed in Russia. Russia still pulls at the stubborn roots of Trotzkyism.

**Trotzkyism** is both a clash of doctrine and a clash of two men—Trotzky and Stalin. With the passing on of Lenin, Trotzky found the power he deemed to be his seized by Stalin. Trotzky attacked Stalin as one of the weak imitators of unadulterated Communism. But Stalin had the political power, the power to have Trotzky carried chair and all from his home and sent into exile. Trotzkyism seeks to promote uncompromising class warfare, to fend off all temporizing measures such as united fronts or popular fronts. In short, Trotzky seeks to keep the workers ruthlessly set on the path to world revolution. He is too red for the Communists.

### Prosecutor—Geoghan Hearing Set by Lehman

**Governor Lehman of New York** undertakes a skittish task. On Aug. 26 he will preside at a public hearing on charges against District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan. The charges are made by the Drukman grand jurors who allege Geoghan to have been lax and inefficient in prosecuting the Drukman case.

**To sit in judgment** of a duly elected official has its political threats for any Governor. Geoghan is a Democrat, elected from the crowded Brooklyn district. His removal during a crucial election year might well demand stout political courage from his remover.

## Treasury Removes Countervailing Duty On German Products

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Following official notification from the German Government that all subsidies on exported products to the United States had been removed, the Treasury Department issued a formal order yesterday removing countervailing duties on German products. The action ends a trade dispute between the two countries, but does little immediately to revive the dwindling trade between them. However, the threat of a more serious trade conflict is eliminated.

It was forecast that to protect its small gold reserve, Germany might reduce its imports from the United States to match the value of this country's purchases in Germany. Heretofore the United States' exports to Germany have greatly exceeded its imports from that country.

The special or countervailing duties on cameras, surgical instruments, calf and kid leather were removed by an earlier order after Germany had agreed that no subsidies would be allowed on those exports.

Articles affected by yesterday's order include china tableware, cotton and rayon gloves, leather gloves, glass tree ornaments, metal-covered paper, thumb tacks and toys, dolls and toy figures. The countervailing duties on these articles had ranged from 22 to 56 per cent, in addition to the regular tariff rates.

## Dog Track Loses Plea for Injunction

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 — Holding that there is no essential difference between betting on horse races and betting on dog races, Justice Francis G. Hooley of the Queens Supreme Court refused an injunction yesterday to operators of a dog race track who had sought to prevent New York City police from interfering with their racing schedule.

"If one is wrong, so is the other," Justice Hooley said. "The Legislature recognized this fact at the last session by the passage of a bill which would have had the effect of permitting betting at dog races, but the Governor vetoed the bill."

In denying an injunction against the police, Justice Hooley also refused the request of city officials that a complaint entered by track operators should be dropped, thus providing an opportunity for the case to come to trial.

## Toronto Workers Open School at Newmarket

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Many schools of economic and social thought were represented among the workers who attended the 10-day summer school conducted at Newmarket by the Workers' Educational Association. Daily discussions and lectures on economics, labor law, psychology, art and science of education were on the program. Spare time was devoted to bathing, tennis and badminton.

The school was opened with a two-day educational conference, headed by an address by Sir Frederick Banting on "Science and Art" and addresses by Dr. C. E. Phillips of the Ontario College of Education on "History of the Beginning of Education in England" and the "Philosophy of Education."

Greater study and appreciation of art, poetry, music and other cultural subjects by working men and women was urged by Sir Frederick, who expressed the opinion that science and art are not progressing as rapidly in Canada as we would like to see. He deplored the effects of the recent economic crisis on grants for scientific and educational purposes, pointing out that while there is a great field for research in Canada, many research grants have been cut off and others reduced.

## Gold in New Mexico

Gold prospectors along the South Canadian River in New Mexico earn an average of $3 a day panning the metal.

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L. Anderfuhren-Zwahlen
SISSACH
(Cleaning Material)

SWITZERLAND
DONDONS
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GENEVE
Pure Fruit
Rein Frucht
La plus haute qualité
Höchste Qualität
Highest Quality

SWITZERLAND
Klametina Drops
aux extraits de fruits
mit Früchte Extrakten
with Fruit Extracts
Fabrique à Berne (Suisse)

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA

BONDS
MILLINERY
The Season's Newest Models
Cor. Howey Pl. and Little Collins St.

# Japan Builds Success On Sheer Efficiency

**Inside Japan**
Second of Four Articles
Appearing on Successive Saturdays

By William Henry Chamberlin

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OSAKA—How does Japan succeed in underselling the world is so many branches of production?

This question is being asked in varied accents of surprise and indignation from Boston to Batavia and from London to Los Angeles. A visit to this big industrial center furnished abundant proof of the comparative cheapness of Japanese production and suggested the factors which make this cheapness possible.

Articles as varied as Swiss watches and garters are brought here in parts to be made up and subsequently sold as non-Japanese goods. A considerable number of Indian merchants in the adjoining port of Kobe make a livelihood largely by chopping up Japanese cloth into "fents," or pieces small enough to avoid the higher tariff, levied on cloth which is dispatched in larger sizes.

**Simple Explanations**

An economics study association in Japan is proposing to publish reprints of some economic classics at prices far below those which prevail in the publishing trade in England or America.

These heterogeneous examples, taken at random, could be mutiplied many times. Taken in conjunction with the special protective measures which have been taken in so many countries against Japanese goods, they would seem to indicate that Japan possesses some magical power of turning out articles more cheaply than other lands.

Subjected to sober analysis, however, the magic resolves itself into simple formulas of explanation.

Japan is efficient.

Japan is hardworking.

Finally, and perhaps most important of all, Japanese, from factory manager to laborer, are accustomed to a vastly simpler and more frugal way of living than that of Western Europe and America.

Proofs of industrial efficiency are numerous. There can be no doubt that Japan has learned the technique of the machine age more quickly and more successfully than any other Oriental country. India and China have been in contact with the West longer than Japan. But one seldom if ever hears of special limitations on Chinese or Indian manufactured products, while the general recognition of the Japanese competitive menace is a tribute to the skill with which Japan has acquired the tricks of industrial production and salesmanship.

There was a time, soon after the opening up of the country to foreign intercourse, when Japan imported foreign industrial talent in the shape of foreign engineers. There was a later period when Japan imported foreign machines. Now in most industries the machinery and equipment are practically all of Japanese make; and in some cases, as with the Toyoda loom, foreign models have been improved on. Japanese industry reacted to the depression, which was most severely felt here in 1930, 1931 and 1932, with intensive rationalization.

**Consolidations**

Weak firms went to the wall; stronger ones were reorganized and consolidated. Individual productivity rose impressively. One may take two illustrations from the textile industry. In 1929 it required, on the average, 61.2 male operatives and 218.9 female operatives to operate 10,000 spindles. By 1934 the number of men workers had fallen to 26.1, the number of women to 163.7.

During the same period the daily wages paid per thousand spindles declined from 362.93 yen to 174.29 yen, a difference made even greater by the yen's fall. Some modern economists would regard such evidences of reduced employment and lower wages as cause for concern rather than for exultation. These trends have certainly not helped to solve the Japanese population problem. But, from the "hardboiled" standard of international competition, they have decreased production costs and, along with the depreciation of the yen, formidably enhanced Japan's selling capacity in foreign markets.

**Long Hours**

The Japanese are an extremely industrious people. In most industries and trades they work longer hours than are prevalent in Western countries without visible loss in efficiency. Holidays are few. A recent visitor to Japan from the International Labor Office estimated that the Japanese working week is about 60 hours and suggested that a reduction in hours would appeal to public opinion in other countries. Hand artisans and apprentices in the little shops which supply a surprisingly large amount of Japan's production for export work much longer than the laborers in the big factories, which are more subject to state supervision as regards hours and sanitary conditions.

The much simpler Japanese standard of living and the system, prevalent in the textile and silk industries, of employing very largely girls from farming districts, who are housed in factory dormitories and fed, uniformed, educated, trained and generally supervised by the factory management, are important factors in the competitive power of Japanese industry.

**Poverty Relative**

Relative standards must never be lost sight of in comparing labor conditions in Japan and in the United States or other Occidental nations. What might seem stark poverty to an operative in an American mill may seem comfort, even luxury to a Japanese peasant girl, accustomed to the hard work, the monotonous fare and primitive living conditions of the typical Japanese farm.

I visited the dormitories in three Japanese factories, the Kanegafuchi and Toyo mills, in Osaka, and the Gunze silk filature, in Ayabe. In main outline the system was quite similar. Strong peasant girls were hired from various country districts. A personnel manager at the Kanegafuchi plant explained to me: "We don't want city girls of the flapper type." The age of the girls usually ranged from 15 to 22. At the end of their service in the factory they are returned home, with a small dowry, to get married.

Money wages for these girl operatives were extremely low, averaging around 70 sen, about 20 cents, a day. But the factory supplied dormitory accommodation and three meals a day in a large common dining room for a nominal charge, 14 sen a day for girls, 18 sen for young men.

The Kanegafuchi mill also furnished houses for its married older workers at an extremely low rental of three or four yen a month. Moreover, all the factories which I visited supplied free medical aid, recreation facilities, educational courses, including instruction in the traditional Japanese feminine art of flower arrangement. Laundry, heat, lighting were also taken care of free of charge. There factories were not necessarily typical, as less advanced labor conditions also are seen.

The whole system was one of old-fashioned Japanese paternalism, successfully applied in connection with highly modernized and rationalized industry. It is a system in which labor organization has no place.

"We are all one big family," said the spokesman for the Kanegafuchi mill. "We don't want or need any trade unions." This employer paternalism unquestionably tries to be benevolent. The Kanegafuchi mill made an especially strong impression with its rows of green trees, its large airy buildings, its spotless dormitories and its excellent athletic facilities—tennis courts, swimming pools, playing fields, etc., for its employees.

**Factory Dormitories**

A labor research student of rather left wing views, with whom I talked in Osaka admitted that the girls in the large textile mills in many ways enjoyed a higher standard of living than they had been accustomed to at home. He mentioned especially such things as sleeping on futons (Japanese mattresses) instead of on straw, eating white rice instead of the mixture of rice and barley that is common in the country, and wearing shoes instead of going barefoot.

He contended, however, that the intensity of the work used up the strength of the girls prematurely. This the factory managers vigorously denied, insisting that their hospitals had few patients.

On the basis of brief visits to a few "model" factories it would be impossible for a foreigner to say with any certainty how the girls really feel about the system. In Russia I conceived a deep-rooted skepticism in regard to the method so beloved of a certain type of tourist, of coming to political and economic conclusions by attempting to read people's faces.

**Little Privacy**

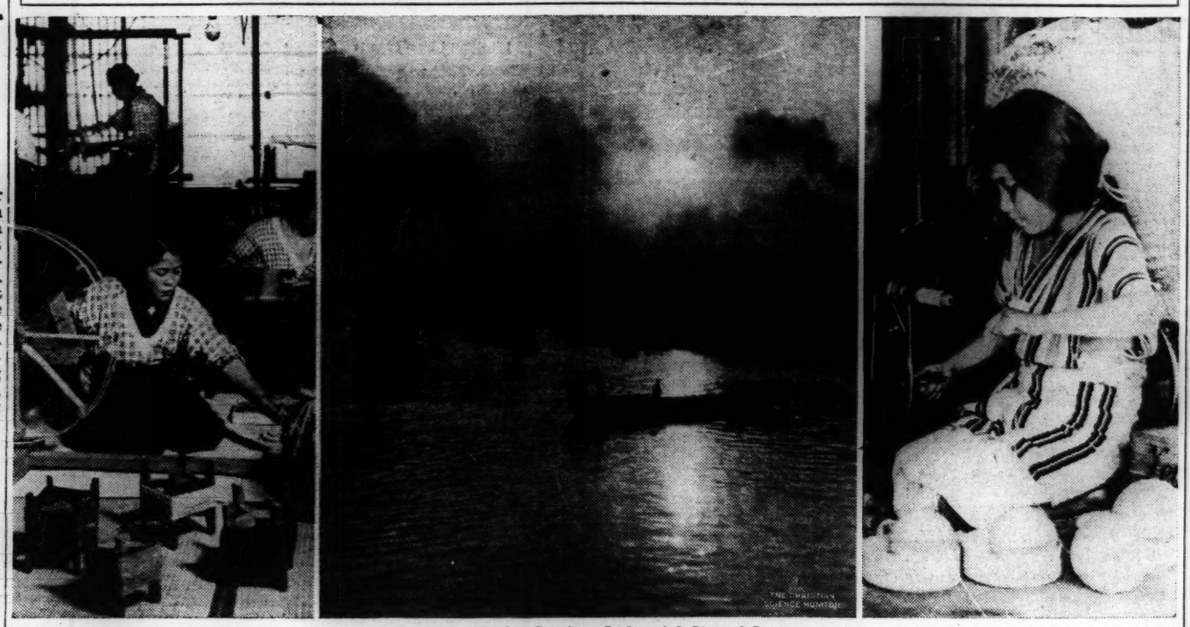
But the girls were going about their tasks with the greatest assiduity and intensity. Even if I had been able to hold a conversation in fluent Japanese I should have found it difficult to find an operative sufficiently disengaged to talk with.

Two considerations seem to make the dormitory system less irksome in Japan than it would be in America or Great Britain. The Japanese has little sense of individual privacy. The paper screen partitions of the Japanese house do not shut off one member of the family from another. The absence of chairs, tables and other furniture in the old-fashioned Japanese household makes it easier for a family of ten or a dozen to live together in a large room without a sense of squalor and overcrowding.

The simpler standard of living applies not only to the workers. It runs through the whole mechanism of Japanese industry and affects managers, engineers and salesmen, whose remuneration is also proportionately smaller than that of corresponding persons in America or Western Europe. I had an instructive object lesson on this point when I was invited to lunch with the manager and some of the chief engineers of one of the mills which I visited. The simplest Japanese fare was served: rice and soba (a kind of macaroni), strongly flavored Japanese radishes, little slices of raw fish and one or two very diminutive cooked fish. The sole item on the menu which the workers probably would not have had in their dining room was a slice of melon for dessert.

It does not seem accurate to regard industrial labor in Japan as especially "sweated," although Japan as a nation is "sweated," in the sense that people of all classes, in the main, work longer hours for a lower material return than they could expect in the West. Here, of course, a fundamental point to be borne in mind is that 70,000,000 people are struggling to eke out an existence on an area about the size of California, and none too liberally provided with natural resources.

## Long Hours and Low Pay Behind Japan's Industrial Challenge



Wide World; Galloway

Farm Girls Come in to the Mills and Spin Thread During Slack Seasons of the Year or Until They Save Up Their Dowry

Scenes in Osaka, Leading Industrial City of Japan

Harbor Where Osaka's Goods Flow Out to Compete for World Markets

Young Girls Making Hemp Braid for Export to U. S. Hat Manufacturers

# Food Costs Found Higher in Country Than in Big Cities

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15—The surprising assertion that food costs more in the country than it does in the city came from the Connecticut Emergency Relief Commission here today.

Contradicting the prevalent idea that food costs less in the country than in the city, the commission published results of a survey made for the guidance of local relief officials in determining how much money families need for relief.

**Makes Careful Check**

Using a standard budget for a family of five, approved by the Health Department as an "adequate diet at minimum cost," the commission's nutritionist visited stores in a number of selected towns and cities in each county of the State. In each she secured the current retail prices for the same list of groceries, including milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, bread, cereals, canned and fresh vegetables and canned and dried fruit.

When the last similar check was made in December, 1935, the cost of this list of foods averaged $9. That was supposed to be the minimum amount a family of five could spend in a week and still live well enough to keep healthy.

**Food Costs Higher**

Now food costs have gone up so that in each of the State's eight counties the cost is higher than $9. The surprising result of the check was that in New Haven County, including the two large cities of New Haven and Waterbury, the cost was the lowest in the State, $9.10.

In Hartford County, which includes Hartford and the smaller cities of New Britain and Bristol, the cost for the same foods was $9.30, second lowest among the eight counties.

The nutritionist asked for prices on the same list of foods at four stores in each town visited, two chain groceries, one independent grocery and one store connected with a local "independent" chain. The prices are those for standard brands. Milk prices were on both evaporated and fresh bottled milk. Butter was a standard grade. Eggs were the best grade of western storage eggs, but not native fresh.

**Transportation Costs**

Transportation costs, higher in the communities that lack rail or water transportation and are farther from distribution centers, account largely for the variation in prices, believes Mrs. Marguerite Miller, social service director for the commission.

She suggests, too, that the keener competition among grocers in the larger centers of population keeps prices down in the city, while the country stores, with less to fear from their competitors.

## PWA Model Housing Project in Atlanta Gets First Tenants

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15 (AP)—Moving vans backed up today to the doors of $3,000,000 Techwood—the PWA's first low-cost housing project—and 16 families began adjusting themselves to shiny new surroundings. Techwood, when full, will accommodate 604 families.

Drawn from crowded boarding houses, country shacks and other types of "sub-standard" accommodations, the tenants were the forerunners of 25,000 families who are to occupy the 50 projects being erected throughout the nation at a cost of $130,000,000.

Applications are being accepted only from low-income groups, said D. A. Calhoun, district manager of the PWA housing division. The first man to sign, he said, was an engineer in a cotton bag factory. Others have included street car conductors, store clerks and bell boys at hotels. He plans to have 50 families in the project before Sept. 1, the official opening date.

Of the first 1916 families who applied for occupancy, 1158 were rejected because, Howard A. Gray, PWA housing director said in Washington, they "could afford standard housing provided by private enterprise."

## Landon Changes Train Itinerary

ESTES PARK, Colo., Aug. 14 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas changed his first presidential campaign itinerary today to make La Salle, Colo., and not Denver, the starting point, Aug. 20.

Vacationing at his ranch home near here, the Republican nominee decided he could save time by boarding his special train at La Salle on his way to deliver three addresses in Pennsylvania and New York. La Salle is 45 miles north of Denver and east of Estes Park.

The itinerary provides for 30 rear-platform appearances in six states.

## Anti-New Deal Democrats Plan Immediate Campaign

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 14 (AP)—The National Jeffersonian Democrats opened central headquarters in the Railway Exchange Building here yesterday, and Sterling E. Edmunds, national secretary, St. Louis attorney, announced organization of an anti-Roosevelt campaign would begin immediately.

Mr. Edmunds expected the arrival of Dr. Gleason L. Archer, dean of the Suffolk Law School, Boston, to begin formulation of radio and speakers' schedule.

Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell of the Philadelphia Municipal Court and Attorney Robert S. Bright of Frederick, Md., are expected to come here next week for active work as assistants to James A. Reed, national chairman and former Democratic Senator from Missouri.

The National Jeffersonian Democrats organized at a recent conference of anti-Roosevelt leaders in Detroit.

## Jury Finds Two Guilty In Lottery Ticket Sale

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Convicted of having distributed lottery tickets to the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes, a father and his son faced today maximum sentences of four years in a federal penitentiary and fines totaling $2000.

The jury, composed of 12 men who had qualified because none ever had bought a lottery ticket, deliberated five hours before bringing in a verdict against the two men in United States District Court here yesterday. They recommended that clemency be extended to the defendants, Oscar Stevenson and his son, Lincoln.

## Liquor Is Blamed For Crime Cost In Bay State Report

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BOSTON, Aug. 15—An official report linking intemperate use of liquor to the $200,000,000 annual crime bill in Massachusetts—more than three times the entire cost of the state government—was studied by state officials and civic leaders today.

In his annual report, Arthur T. Lyman, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, also ascribed fixing of cases, starting with auto violations, and inadequate home training for children as other important causes for this "staggering and absolutely unnecessary invisible tax."

**Fixing Punishment**

Making the punishment fit the criminal rather than the crime was recommended by Commissioner Lyman in dealing with penological reform. To this end, he urged the setting up of a "sentencing board" of three Superior Court judges who would make a thorough case study of the convicted prisoner and all the facts involved in the offense. Then they would agree upon a uniform sentence.

"The necessity for temperance must be spread, so that the true cost of intemperance will be known," his report said. "Intemperance breeds the basic foundation for the future criminal.

**Other Evils of Liquor**

"There is lack of food, clothing, heat, ill-treatment of children, broken homes and divorce tied up in the use of alcoholic beverages to excess. Naturally, children, and grown men and women too, from such homes are susceptible to the temptations of a life of crime. This has its basis in drunkenness."

Mr. Lyman declared the fixing of cases was pernicious to good government and led to a disrespect for all laws.

"If our courts could be allowed to make a decision solely on the facts, which they are quite capable of doing, there would be a very substantial reduction in the annual toll of 9000 fatalities, more than 50,000 injured, and payment of some $19,000,000 by insurance companies in Massachusetts for damage to cars," he asserted.

"Would that the people who try to have the speeding case fixed or dropped would take into consideration this frightful total before lifting up their telephones to contact the 'influential friend' who in turn talks to the chief of police.

"Fixing starts here with the auto case and runs straight through to almost every crime and racket, gambling, and perhaps even murder."

## N. Y. Yachts at Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15 (AP)—The New York Yacht Club began the second leg of its annual cruise today with Edgartown, Mass., as its objective. The fleet completed the first leg from New London, Conn., to Newport, Thursday. The yachts will return here to compete in the King's Cup Races next Thursday.

# Arkansas Peonage Cases to Be Heard By U.S. Grand Jury

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JONESBORO, Ark., Aug. 15—Charges of alleged floggings and peonage in eastern Arkansas' protracted landlord-sharecropper controversy will be aired in Federal Court here and at Little Rock in the fall sessions when the United States Department of Justice makes public the report of Sam E. Whitaker, special investigator, who was sent into this area last June on two different occasions to investigate labor conditions.

The findings of Mr. Whitaker will be placed in the hands of the federal grand jury which will determine whether any prosecution is warranted.

With the announcement from Washington that Mr. Whitaker's report will go before the federal grand jury when it convenes in Little Rock on Sept. 21, officials of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, sponsors of various strike movements among sharecroppers and tenants, announce that three civil suits will be filed in Federal Court here as a result of the alleged floggings which are said to have occurred at Earle, Ark., last June.

Among the suits to be filed is the one by Miss Willie Sue Blagden of Memphis, Tenn., social worker, who charges she was given a beating by a group of "angry planters" near Earle early in the spring when she and the Rev. Claude Williams of Little Rock drove into the area, then known as the "sharecroppers' strike zone," to attend a tenant's funeral. The Rev. Mr. Williams will not file charges, it is said.

No reports on the alleged floggings at Earle will be made to the grand jury at Little Rock by the Justice Department, as no basis was found for federal prosecution. These charges will center around the civil suits which will be filed in court here within a few days.

Under the Arkansas peonage statues, drawn up in 1867, a fine of $5000 or one year in jail may be imposed on any person guilty of practicing or promoting "peonage."

## Governor of Arkansas To Help Sharecroppers

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 15 (AP)—Gov. J. M. Futrell announced plans today for a South-wide conference looking to solution of the economic problem of farm tenancy through co-operation of federal and state agencies.

Retiring from office in January, the Governor said he would devote his final days in the Executive Mansion to a thorough investigation of the sharecropper situation in Arkansas, culminating in the conference to which representatives of all southern states will be summoned.

The first step will be appointment of an Arkansas commission of 40 or 50 sharecroppers, landowners, business and professional men, educators and legislators who will meet at Hot Springs to map a state program.

# Voteless Women Halt Traffic

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS—Traffic was held up in the Rue Royale, one of the busiest thoroughfares of Paris, recently, but not because the gendarme waved his baton nor because he blew his whistle.

The traffic was stopped because a chain had been stretched across the road and cunningly clamped to lamp-posts on either pavement, while to it were attached women—led by the redoubtable Madame Louise Weiss, founder of "The New Woman" movement, who declared that the traffic of France would stop altogether unless its women were speedily granted their rights as symbolized in the parliamentary vote.

The motorcars of Paris did not enjoy the demonstration. They raised their horns in cacophonous protest which lasted, without cessation, until reinforcements of gendarmes arrived bearing implements to cut the barrier at either end, while pedestrians gathered to watch the offenders led away—still in chains—to the nearest gendarmerie.

But Madame Weiss had achieved her object, so far as publicity was concerned. Moreover, she lost no moment of opportunity in telling the authorities—while her comrades were giving their names and addresses—just how tiresome it is to have to stand in chains in the heart of Paris in order to remind Frenchmen that women are still in political bondage and will not be satisfied until they are released.

## Loss of Socialist Votes Conceded by Candidate

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 — Labor's Non-Partisan League and the Lemke-Townsend-Coughlin affiliation unquestionably will draw votes away from the Socialist ticket, George A. Nelson of Wisconsin, Socialist Party candidate for Vice-President, admitted here yesterday. Mr. Nelson was not certain just how serious a challenge the more radical opposition could raise, but he stressed that at least it would delay achievement of Socialist ambitions.

# Coughlin Union Backs Lemke With Only One 'No' Vote

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15 (AP)—Delegates of the National Union for Social Justice jumped from their chairs with a new demonstration of shouting and cheering when a resolution proposing the endorsement of Representative William Lemke of North Dakota for the Presidency was offered today.

They rushed down toward the platform, waving banners and ringing bells in an outburst that rivaled the one earlier in the morning.

They yelled in unison: "We want Lemke."

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin went to the microphone and urged the delegates to keep moving and make the demonstration short, but they continued to march around the hall.

**Endorsement Asked**

Mr. Lemke, candidate of the new Union Party, and his running mate, Thomas C. O'Brien, were put forward for endorsement by John Bramer of New York.

His resolution said that, "Since the President has issued mandates for must legislation and has been instrumental in gagging Congress, it behooves this assembly to endorse a candidate for President.

"Inasmuch as President Roosevelt has notoriously broken his promises, and Mr. Landon appears imbued with the same philosophy which reduced us to want in the midst of plenty, it behooves this assembly to endorse Messrs. Lemke and O'Brien."

Only one "No" vote was heard, and Chairman Sylvester McMahon, declaring he was informed it came from a person not a delegate, put the question a second time.

Again came the lone "No" from John H. O'Donnell of the 33rd Pennsylvania District.

"New York delegations," the Rev. Mr. Coughlin said, "decided in caucus to give full support to Representative Lemke. There was some slight dissension, but the New York and Michigan delegations decided to support Lemke's candidacy."

The Twenty-fifth New York District delegation, late yesterday submitted a resolution to restrict the convention's endorsemenet to congressional candidates only.

**Plenty of Advice**

More than 5000 resolutions were submitted to the resolutions committee during the night, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin said, and almost as many suggestions given the constitutional committee, of which the radio priest is chairman.

"We encountered no controversy in drafting the constitution," he said. "The draft is the same as the one we followed since last year. The only questions involved were those raised by attorneys, seeking to smooth it from a technical standpoint."

Sylvester B. McMahon, chairman, called the convention to order at 9:25 a. m., with reports of credentials, rules, constitution and resolutions committees the only order of business for the morning.

**Lemke Arrives**

Representative Lemke, who is scheduled to speak with the Rev. Mr. Coughlin and Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, Union Party vice-presidential candidate, at a mass meeting tomorrow, arrived today.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin said he anticipated, "naturally," that Mr. Lemke would receive the endorsement of the convention, but that if he did not, "the program, of course, would have to be changed."

The radio priest said two resolutions would be submitted on Mr. Lemke's endorsement, one favoring it and another proposing to restrict endorsement to congressional candidates.

Mayor Harold H. Burton, unable to be present at the opening session yesterday because of President Roosevelt's visit, later welcomed the delegates.

**Fresh Ovation for Coughlin**

Appearance of the priest produced a demonstration of hand waving and cheers, undiminished from the prolonged parades and demonstrations of yesterday.

Another prolonged ovation broke out at the conclusion of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's address, but quieted as Mr. McMahon escorted the Rev. Herbert Bigelow to the rostrum for a second invocation.

A quartet from the radio priest's shrine of the Little Flower near Detroit set off another demonstration with parodies based on "Maryland, My Maryland" and "Battle Hymn of the Republic," using "Vote the Only Way to Freedom," "Throw the Money Changers Out" and "Vote for Lemke and O'Brien."

Delegates loudly cheering paraded to the front of the platform carrying banners, enlarged pictures of the priest.

**Din Goes On Unchecked**

The quartet broke through the noise of screaming whistles, horns, bells and cheers as the parade choked aisles and overflowed into the press section. No effort was made to halt the din. After 45 minutes of demonstration, Mr. McMahon began pounding his gavel.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin asked the delegates to come to order quickly in order that committee reports might be considered, and the delegates, apparently ready to settle down, began returning to their seats.

Harold H. Burton of Washington, chairman of the credentials committee, reported that 8153 delegates and alternates had been seated.

**Stand for Constitution**

Louis B. Ward, chairman of the resolutions committee, presented as the first resolution reaffirmation of faith in the Constitution, and praise for it "in its entirety."

The resolution protected legislation labeled "must" and "conceived not by legislators chosen by the electorate, but by executives, and presented by a "subservient Congress."

"We protest the intrusion of the executive branch in dictating candidates, including candidates for Governor in two of our sovereign states. . . ."

The second resolution, covering the money policy of the union, would authorize "officers to institute such litigation as would bring forth the unconstitutionality of the Federal Reserve Act."

"We protest the usurpation of the right of Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof, by passages of the Federal Reserve Act, and delegation of that right to private citizens.

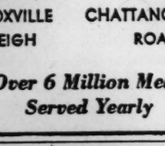
"We pledge our resources and ability to stamp out the existence of this private control of the money power."

Mr. Ward presented also a resolution endorsing "with no exceptions whatsoever all the acts of our president and great leader, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin."

The resolution set off a demonstration.

Mr. Ward began his report immediately after the loudest and longest demonstration of the convention.

**Solution to Crossword Puzzle**




## Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Foolish freakish formations find frivolous females fuddled from forgetting few facts furnished frequently.
2. Cloth, Clots, Coots, Coops, Crops, Cross, Dross, Dress.
3. Car, 1 year; tires, ¾ of a year.
4. No answer required.
5. Mark.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# Wet-Dry Groups Back Tennessee Referendum Plan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15—Because of the recent selection of Gordon Browning as the Democratic nominee for Governor, Tennesseans will have another chance to vote on the question of whether the State is to remain dry or will follow many sister states into the "liquor camps."

Mr. Browning's platform called for a referendum—a stand which was pleasing to wets and drys alike. Bishop H. M. DuBose, superintendent of the Tennessee Anti-Saloon League, in announcing his support of Mr. Browning for Governor, declared: "There is no doubt in my mind but that a vote will show the people of Tennessee to be dry."

**Wet Bloc Confident**

Advocates of repeal of the State's dry laws are just as confident the people will "vote wet." They point to the loss of revenue, and allege an enormous increase in bootlegging since other states legalized liquor. They also use the fact that E. H. Crump, Memphis political leader, is known to be on the wet side.

Since his nomination, Mr. Browning has declared that a specific plan of sale control will be presented during the referendum, and that the question to be voted on will not be just the straight one of whether the voter is wet or dry.

**Enforcement Complaint**

The drys in the State have made many complaints against lack of enforcement and have charged that the Government is not living up to its promise of "adequate protection for the dry states." The wets point to what they term an impossibility of enforcement, "with Kentucky and Arkansas at our very doors."

Of all Tennessee cities, Memphis has the best chance to study what happens to one state when a neighbor has cheaper and, in this case, legal products. Memphis is connected to Arkansas by a bridge across the Mississippi River.

### 40 Bushels to Acre

GIBBON, Neb. (AP)—A 50-acre field of winter wheat on the Ivan Miller farm near here averaged 40 bushels to the acre.

# *Hobby Show and Stage Acts Set Free New York Child Fancy*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—a hobby show, or "hope show," through which gleamed the more serious ambitions of East Side childhood, was held here by the Educational Alliance, in order to more closely determine what are the predominant interests of girls and boys of needy foreign families. About 75 children responded at short notice to the call to enter a hobby in the contest, but the cross-sectional view of the contest and its purpose was provided by more than 400 children who judged—with laughter and applause—the merits of the hobbies on view. They gathered on the roof of the organization's building at East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

Drably dressed, but unmistakably colorful in their approval of work done by their colleagues, the children gave first honor to the boy sculptor who entered a small bust of Dr. Henry Fleischman, director of the alliance which, for 44 years, has helped to better conditions in the neighborhood. Second prize went to a girl who showed a pink knitted jacket and cap; third to two young comedians who gave their own version of a sketch, "Dinner at Eight."

**Noticing Things**

A girl who had an exhibit of sugar-lump wrappers explained that she had made the collection because she had observed that they bore differing labels, adding "I want to be a reporter and if you're a reporter you have to notice things."

A tin can had been cut into strips which were bent so as to form a flower-holder. Another entry consisted of a jardiniere made of clothespins, bound together with bright colored raffia. The signature of Herbert Hoover side by side with the community tailor distinguished the pages of a book of autographs shown with bashful pride by one little girl.

The boy who won the prize for sculpture, Paul Mazerowitz, whose avocation until recently has been music, explained that he became interested in reproducing human features in clay "because you can tell character from a person's face." The bust was done from memory, for the subject was away in Europe. Nevertheless, Paul found the memory of Dr. Fleischman's "dignity" so appealing that he decided to put his impressions into visible shape.

Decorative articles of hammered metal were displayed by another 12-year-old boy of grown-up mien, who remarked: "In my later life, this may be useful to me. I don't like to be idle."

Other entries included one labeled "Junk Collection" by a girl who said she had picked up odd bits, such as marbles, old tops, pencil drawings and paper flowers which may be valuable as antiques some day; several stuffed animals; a little girl's dress; paper airplane; an embroidered pillow-top, which brought forth the comment from the young needlewoman that "it's nice to have a hobby, because when it's raining, you have something to do."

**On the Stage**

The hobby enthusiasts had their lighter moments, however, when the "play-actors" took the stage. No exhibition brought forth more applause, since "funny talk" is one of the most highly favored forms of entertainment with this group, which has presented several Gilbert and Sullivan operettas this summer. In this same vein, the impersonation of a "blue" singer by a young lad who had apparently studied how to time his pauses and whines as he sang "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" sent the rows of camp stools rocking with laughter.

The hobby contest, which is the first effort of its kind to be sponsored by the Alliance, may lead to the establishment of a hobby club, it was declared by Samuel S. Fishzohn, assistant to the director. More than 3000 children come to the building every day, he said, to enjoy activities such as arts and crafts, roof game playing, fine arts, and the gymnasium. Day outings for many of the children are arranged, and a camp for mothers and infants is maintained. The children are from Italian, Irish, Greek, Negro and Jewish families, the program which they enjoy being financed by the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.

# Detective Offices To Resist Senate In Strike Inquiry

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The home offices of a number of detective agencies whose activities in connection with strike-breaking attempts are being investigated by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, have been placed under surveillance, it is reported here.

Precautions have been taken, it is understood, to prevent anyone in the agencies from removing, concealing or otherwise preventing records dealing with the issue from coming before the committee, which holds its first public hearing next Wednesday.

**Will Make Legal Fight**

Observation of the offices, it is stated, will continue at least until subpoenas already served on officials of the companies become returnable next Wednesday. According to information obtained here, attorneys for the various detective agencies will come to Washington in compliance with the subpoenas but will make a legal fight to forestall production of the records.

A court appeal to determine the authority of the Committee is likely. A situation similar to that facing the Black Public Utilities Committee investigation of the last session may arise. At that time the courts took up the issue of blanket subpoenas. In the case today the chairman of the committee is Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin. The detective companies are expected to protest inspection of their confidential files.

**Other Departments Aid**

The chief companies upon whom subpoenas have been served are the Burns, Pinkerton, and the Railway Audit and Inspection Company. They are charged with including in their business labor espionage and of supplying employers with strike breakers in times of industrial strife.

The Justice Department meanwhile is conducting a separate investigation of the operations of detective agencies preparatory to an attempt to enforce the Byrnes Act, which was passed by Congress at the last session. This act forbids interstate transportation of strike-breakers.

With the Justice Department are co-operating the Labor Department and the National Labor Relations Board. Information gathered by the La Follette committee investigators, it is understood, has already been made available to the Justice Department.

# Milk Strike Looms Despite Price Rise

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14—An increase of 25 cents a hundred pounds in the price paid producers for fluid milk apparently had not eliminated the threat of a dairymen's strike today.

Felix Piseck, secretary of the Central New York Milk Producers Association, claiming to represent 45,000 farmers, said he was dissatisfied with the prices authorized in a decision by Peter G. Ten Eyck, commissioner of agriculture, and that dairymen would proceed with secret plans for a strike.

The new price schedule provides that $2.70 a hundredweight shall be paid for fluid milk. When translated into retail terms, the increase amounted to slightly more than one half cent a quart, it was said. Militant dairymen had asked $3 a hundredweight as their "rockbottom" figure.

# Men On Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

obtained only by providing transportation from the city 20 miles distant. Meanwhile, men who were in need in the neighborhood, but who had not been on relief prior to November, 1935, as required by WPA, were clamoring for the chance to work.

Emporia, Kan., reports a project where men wanted to get fired so as to go back on WPA. Milwaukee, Wis., contractors reported men quitting to return to WPA. An Iowa contractor declared himself "desperately" in need of trained men.

**Wife Has Her Say**

At one place a wife went with her husband to the job on which he had been given a work reference and told the contractor very positively that she was not going to have her breadwinner cut himself loose from the WPA job that was reasonably steady.

This illustrates one of the most delicate economic problems involved in relief. It is a neat calculation to determine at just what level a relief payment or work relief wage will be adequate and yet will not defeat its purpose by preventing the eventual reabsorption of the recipient into private employment.

Some of the reluctance to leave WPA work could be lessened by a more uniform practice of eliminating red tape for the worker who needs to return to the rolls after a short job.

The careful determination of relief wage rates is a concern which would surely have to be provided for in any permanent setup of relief. But that raises the question:

**What of Permanence?**

"Is the United States to have any permanent establishment for the administering of unemployment and other relief?"

The presumption was at the start that federal relief was an emergency measure which would end with the turn of the business cycle. Now, Harry L. Hopkins, the administrator, believes America is going to need some kind of a permanent plan for relief in which the Government will share. And even the Republican Party platform contemplates a system of grants-in-aid to states "while the need exists."

The fact is, apparently, that the United States is beginning a very broad but rather loose-knit approach to the relief problem, both with respect to cyclical waves of unemployment such as have been experienced since 1929 and with respect to that technological and other unemployment which persists even in peak prosperity.

The first line of this defense is the unemployment compensation, old-age pensions, mother's pensions and so forth to be administered by the Social Security Board.

**Has Sharp Limitations**

But it is recognized that in the first place unemployment compensation reaches only a portion of the working population, and that in the second it provides not more than 15 weeks' assistance, after which many will have to be otherwise taken care of.

Work relief for the preservation of worker morale has been the accepted policy of the present Administration, and even the critical report of the United States Chamber of Commerce made in 1935 agrees that employment on public construction projects should be encouraged. But it holds these should be useful projects, not created merely for purposes of relief. Leading members of the American Association of Social Workers likewise urge that works programs and relief should be separated and that public employment should be offered on a basis of competence rather than need.

Both the social workers on one side and the business men on the other, though, declare that works programs do not and cannot provide public employment for all employable persons on relief.

**Favor a Basic Program**

The Association of Social Workers advocates "a basic program of subsistence" as an underpinning for work relief and as a fundamental reliance reaching all cases of need. Call it the dole or whatever you like, these people say that even the acceptance of cash or groceries in the face of destitution is not so demoralizing as the lack of them.

This is the basic supplying of food, clothing and shelter which the Chamber of Commerce committee held "is primarily the responsibility of states and their local governments and private effort." Responsibility, not precisely in that form but closely akin to it, is being handed back to them. But evidently some form of federal assistance to the states in carrying this load will be necessary for a long time, perhaps even permanently.

This is partly due to the fact that state and local governments depend largely on real estate and other property taxes which have already been applied about to the limit, whereas the Federal Government has at its command the resources of the income tax, inheritance tax, customs and other revenues—and a freer credit.

**Would End With Prosperity**

If a works program, however, is to help take up the slack of employment in the downswings of the business cycle, its activities cannot by that very definition be continuous. It must cease when business is prosperous or even normally active, in order for its effect to be felt in adversity. Such permanent organization as it may have, according to various advocates from President Harding's unemployment conference down to the present, should consist of a mere skeletonized planning agency to keep a reserve of useful projects mapped out and prepared for initiation when needed.

As to the basic or subsistence relief program by states, it would seem also as though federal contributions could be reduced to a minimum or discontinued entirely in good times. Nevertheless, there too a permanent skeleton organization may be necessary.

**Need for Factual Service**

As Ralph G. Hurlin of the Russell Sage Foundation has pointed out, there is great and continuous need for central statistical service on relief such as the FERA afforded for a time.

One point on which detached commentators and professional social service workers generally agree is that whatever permanent establishment may exist should unquestionably be staffed by merit system civil service selection, and not by political appointment or patronage.

Finally, the fourth corner of the pyramid—counting social insurance, basic subsistence relief and a works planning agency as the first three—is the public employment service. This unit, represented now in the agencies of the United States Employment Service, ought, according to most authorities, to be linked very closely—probably even more closely than it is—to all the other three.

In England, Germany and elsewhere the drawing of unemployment relief requires automatically that the recipient is listed in the employment exchange for a job. This provides along with assistance a test of work willingness which is essential to the wholesome and economical working of the system.

Experience almost surely would lead to the establishment of job refusal review boards, one of which has been tried out very successfully in Philadelphia, to pass upon the validity of reasons given by workers for passing up specific opportunities of work. Such boards of referees are an integral part of the British relief and employment system.

These are some of the general outlines of the form which American unemployment assistance is taking and seems destined to take under the light of five years' experience with millions of people on relief.

# President Declares His Hatred of War

(Continued from Page 1)

an example. That was why, on the 4th of March, 1933, I made the following declaration:

> In the field of world policy I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and because he does so, respects the rights of others — the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors.

This declaration represents my purpose; but it represents more than a purpose, for it stands for a practice. To a measurable degree it has succeeded; the whole world now knows that the United States cherishes no predatory ambitions. We are strong; but less powerful nations know that they need not fear our strength. We seek no conquest; we stand for peace.

**Being a Good Neighbor**

In the whole of the Western Hemisphere our good neighbor policy has produced results that are especially heartening.

The noblest monument to peace and to neighborly economic and social friendship in all the world is not a monument in bronze or stone, but the boundary which unites the United States and Canada—3000 miles of friendship with no barbed wire, no gun or soldier, and no passport on the whole frontier.

Mutual trust made that frontier—to extend the same sort of mutual trust throughout the Americas was our aim.

The American republics to the south of us have been ready always to co-operate with the United States on a basis of equality and mutual respect, but before we inaugurated the good neighbor policy there was among them resentment and fear, because certain administrations in Washington had slighted their national pride and their sovereign rights.

**Opposed to Armed Intervention**

In pursuance of the good neighbor policy, and because in my younger days I had learned many lessons in the hard school of experience, I stated that the United States was opposed definitely to armed intervention.

We have negotiated a Pan-American convention embodying the principle of non-intervention. We have abandoned the Platt amendment which gave us the right to intervene in the internal affairs of the Republic of Cuba.

We have withdrawn American marines from Haiti. We have signed a new treaty which places our relations with Panama on a mutually satisfactory basis. We have undertaken a series of trade agreements with other American countries to our mutual commercial profit. At the request of two neighboring republics, I hope to give assistance in the final settlement of the last serious boundary dispute between any of the American nations.

**Prove Good Neighbors**

Throughout the Americas the spirit of the good neighbor is a practical and living fact. The 21 American republics are not only living together in friendship and in peace; they are united in the determination so to remain.

To give substance to this determination, a conference will meet on Dec. 1, 1936, at the capital of our great southern neighbor, Argentina, and it is, I know, the hope of all chiefs of state of the Americas that this will result in measures which will banish wars forever from this vast portion of the earth.

Peace, like charity, begins at home; that is why we have begun at home. But peace in the Western World is not all that we seek.

**Concerned About Others**

It is our hope that knowledge of the practical application of the good-neighbor policy in this hemisphere will be borne home to our neighbors across the seas.

For ourselves, we are on good terms with them—terms in most cases of straightforward friendship, of peaceful understanding.

But, of necessity, we are deeply concerned about tendencies of recent years among many of the nations of other continents. It is a bitter experience to us when the spirit of agreements to which we are a party is not lived up to. It is an even more bitter experience for the whole company of nations to witness not only the spirit but the letter of international agreements violated with impunity and without regard to the simple principles of honor. Permanent friendships between nations as between men can be sustained only by scrupulous respect for the pledged word.

**Have Co-operated Always**

In spite of all this, we have sought steadfastly to assist international movements to prevent war.

We co-operated to the bitter end—and it was a bitter end—in the work of the general disarmament conference. When it failed, we sought a separate treaty to deal with the manufacture of arms and the international traffic in arms. That proposal also came to nothing.

We participated—again, to the bitter end—in a conference to continue naval limitations, and when it became evident that no general treaty could be signed because of the objections of other nations, we concluded with Great Britain and France a conditional treaty of qualitative limitation which, much to my regret, already shows signs of ineffectiveness.

**Always Danger of War**

We shun political commitments which might entangle us in foreign wars; we avoid connection with the political activities of the League of Nations; but I am glad to say that we have co-operated wholeheartedly in the social and humanitarian work at Geneva.

Thus we are a part of the world effort to control traffic in narcotics, to improve international health, to help child welfare, to eliminate double taxation and to better working conditions and laboring hours throughout the world.

We are not isolationists except in so far as we seek to isolate ourselves completely from war. Yet we must remember that so long as war exists on earth there will be some danger that even the nation which most ardently desires peace may be drawn into war.

**"I Hate War"**

I have seen war. I have seen war on land and sea. I have seen blood running from the wounded. I have seen men coughing out their gassed lungs. I have seen the dead in the mud. I have seen cities destroyed. I have seen 200 limping, exhausted men come out of line—the survivors of a regiment of 1000—that went forward 48 hours before. I have seen children starving. I have seen the agony of mothers and wives. I hate war.

I have passed unnumbered hours, I shall pass unnumbered hours, thinking and planning how war may be kept from this nation.

**Causes That Lead to War**

I wish I could keep war from all nations; but that is beyond my power. I can at least make certain that no act of the United States helps to produce or to promote war. I can at least make clear that the conscience of America revolts against war and that any nation which provokes war forfeits the sympathy of the people of the United States.

Many causes produce war. There are ancient hatreds, turbulent frontiers, the "legacy of old forgotten, far-off things, and battles long ago." There are newborn fanaticisms, convictions on the part of certain peoples that they have become the unique depositories of ultimate truth and right.

**Bringing It Home**

A dark old world was devastated by wars between conflicting religions. A dark, modern world faces wars between conflicting economic and political fanaticisms in which are intertwined race hatreds.

To bring it home, it is as if within the territorial limits of the United States, 48 nations with 48 forms of government, 48 customs barriers, 48 languages and 48 eternal and different verities, were spending their time and their substance in a frenzy of effort to make themselves strong enough to conquer their neighbors or strong enough to defend themselves against their neighbors.

**Of Economic Assistance**

In one field, that of economic barriers, the American policy may be, I hope of some assistance in discouraging the economic source of war and therefore a contribution toward the peace of the world.

The trade agreements which we are making are not only finding outlets for the products of American fields and American factories, but are also pointing the way to the elimination of embargoes, quotas and other devices which place such pressure on nations not possessing great natural resources that to them the price of peace seems less terrible than the price of war.

**Where Neutrality Rests**

We do not maintain that a more liberal international trade will stop war but we fear that without a more liberal international trade war is a natural sequence.

The Congress of the United States has given me certain authority to provide safeguards of American neutrality in case of war.

The President of the United States, who under our Constitution, is vested with primary authority to conduct our international relations, thus has been given new weapons with which to maintain our neutrality.

Nevertheless—and I speak from a long experience—the effective maintenance of American neutrality depends today, as in the past, on the wisdom and determination of whoever at the moment occupy the offices of President and Secretary of State.

**Cutting Down War Profits**

It is clear that our present policy and the measures passed by the Congress would, in the event of a war on some other continent, reduce war profits which would otherwise accrue to American citizens. Industrial and agricultural production for a war market may give immense fortunes to a few men; for the nation as a whole it produces disaster.

It was the prospect of war profits that made our farmers in the West plow up prairie land that should never have been plowed, but should have been left for grazing cattle. Today we are reaping the harvest of those war profits in the dust storms which have devastated those war-plowed areas.

It was the prospect of war profits that caused the extension of monopoly and unjustified expansion of industry and a price level so high that the normal relationship between debtor and creditor was destroyed.

**Danger From the Greedy**

Nevertheless, if war should break out again in another continent, let us not blink the fact that we could find in this country thousands of Americans who, seeking immediate riches—fools' gold—would attempt to break down or evade our neutrality.

They would tell you—and, unfortunately, their views would get wide publicity—that if they could produce and ship this and that and the other article to belligerent nations, the unemployed of America would all find work. They would tell you that if they could extend credit to warring nations that credit would be used in the United States to build homes and factories and pay our debts. They would tell you that America once more would capture the trade of the world.

**Difficult to Resist**

It would be hard to resist that clamor; it would be hard for many Americans, I fear, to look beyond—to realize the inevitable penalties, the inevitable day of reckoning that comes from a false prosperity. To resist the clamor of that greed, if war should come, would require the unswerving support of all Americans who love peace.

If we face the choice of profits or peace, the nation will answer—must answer — "we choose peace." It is the duty of all of us to encourage such a body of public opinion in this country that the answer will be clear and for all practical purposes unanimous.

With that wise and experienced man who is our Secretary of State, whose statesmanship has met with such wide approval, I have thought and worked long and hard on the problem of keeping the United States at peace. But all the wisdom of America is not to be found in the White House or in the Department of State; we need the meditation, the prayer and the positive support of the people of America who go along with us in seeking peace.

**Always Some Loopholes**

No matter how well we are supported by neutrality legislation, we must remember that no laws can be provided to cover every contingency, for it is impossible to imagine how every future event may shape itself. In spite of every possible forethought, international relations involve of necessity a vast uncharted area. In that area safe sailing will depend on the knowledge and the experience and the wisdom of those who direct our foreign policy. Peace will depend on their day to day decisions.

At this late date, with the wisdom which is so easy after the event and so difficult before the event, we find it possible to trace the tragic series of small decisions which led Europe into the great war in 1914 and eventually engulfed us and many other nations.

**Must Have Courage to Say No**

We can keep out of war if those who watch and decide have a sufficiently detailed understanding of international affairs to make certain that the small decisions of each day do not lead toward war and if, at the same time, they possess the courage to say "no" to those who selfishly or unwisely would let us go to war.

Of all the nations of the world today we are in many ways most singularly blessed. Our closest neighbors are good neighbors. If there are remoter nations that wish us not good but ill, they know that we are strong; they know that we can and will defend ourselves and defend our neighborhood.

We seek to dominate no other nation. We ask no territorial expansion. We oppose imperialism. We desire reduction in world armaments.

We believe in democracy; we believe in freedom; we believe in peace. We offer to every nation of the world the handclasp of the good neighbor. Let those who wish our friendship look us in the eye and take our hand.

### President Sees Signs Of Better Times in The Great Lakes Exposition

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt visited Cleveland and the Great Lakes Exposition yesterday on what he termed "a real holiday" in the midst of his tour of flood areas.

"A great many people in this country are entitled to a good time after what they have been through," he said in gala mood at an informal luncheon address.

Crowds jamming Cleveland's main thoroughfares paid the Chief Executive a tremendous ovation as he made a 30-mile automobile drive to inspect Works Progress Administration projects at the municipal airport and the city's new lake shore boulevard.

Mr. Roosevelt told 400 guests the Great Lakes Exposition, as well as others in progress elsewhere, indicated "things are a lot better than they have been for a number of years." He said he would like to see another exposition started "somewhere" which would have as its objective the attraction of the largest number of persons possible from the most remote sections of the country.

Arriving in Cleveland at 9:30 (E. S. T.), the President was met by Gov. Martin L. Davey and Senator Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio, Mayor Harold H. Burton of Cleveland and Eben G. Crawford, president of the exposition. At the airport, where some of the nation's finest planes and pilots compete in the national air races, Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana joined the presidential party. The races were not held this year because the huge field is being improved by WPA workmen.

Men and women waved from balconies of the Cleveland Auditorium, where the National Union for Social Justice began its national convention yesterday, headed by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest.

# Soviet Purchases In Britain Carry £10,000,000 Loan

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Britain is trying an experiment under which by risking £10,000,000 it hopes to sell goods to this value to Russia.

The arrangement is one recently made between the British and Soviet Governments. The British taxpayer is to guarantee both the capital and interest on five-year, 5½ per cent notes up to a total of £10,000,000 with which Russia is to pay for British goods to be purchased before Sept. 30, 1937.

Goods are to be of such a kind as to afford "a substantial amount of employment in the United Kingdom." They are to exclude munitions of war of any kind.

A similar arrangement has been for some time in operation where German purchases of Britsh goods are concerned and has been found to work well. The Russians up to the present have honored all their similar commercial commitments. The risk therefore is considered in British business circles to be a reasonable one.

British textile machinery makers and steel tool manufacturers are expected to be the chief beneficiaries.

### 'Air Traffic Cops' To Direct Flights Of Private Pilots

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—The private airplane pilot—who now goes up and comes down when he feels like it—now must listen for the whistle of the "air traffic cop."

The same flying regulations which have governed commercial transport ships for months will be imposed on him by the United States Bureau of Air Commerce starting tomorrow.

It's all part of Uncle Sam's effort to keep the growing traffic on the skyways from developing the constant jumble of wrecks and tragedies which beset earth's highways.

When traffic conditions are bad—of less than a mile visibility low ceiling, or stormy weather—the private pilot will be required to report to his point of destination the type of his ship, the altitude he will fly, his speed and his route.

Whenever possible, his plan will be permitted to stand. When a collision appears possible, however, he may be instructed to change his speed, his altitude, his route, or even to stay on the ground.

The laws apply to the average "free lance" pilot, who handles the stick of his ship from takeoff to landing, only in bad weather.

When a pilot wants to fly his ship with an automatic pilot—"blind flying"—the laws apply in all weather. But first the flier must pass a special examination, and his plane must have a two-way radio.

The "air traffic cop" idea was launched by the commercial airlines in a voluntary safety movement last year. The first control tower was placed at Newark, N. J., the New York City port. In April another was opened in Chicago. On July 6, 1936, the United States Bureau of Air Commerce took over the system, and a third station was set up in Cleveland.

Controls will be added at Detroit, Washington, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles and San Francisco in the near future.

In each tower, several men, equipped with radiophones, stand between a big table and a blackboard.

The table is a map of the tower's territory, with each air route outlined. Whenever an airplane enters the territory, the radio office of the line to which it is attached reports the ship's position, altitude and route. One of the men takes a little metal sheathed piece of wood about an inch long from a box and places it in the proper position. Every 15 minutes a call is made on that ship, and the marker is moved along the map at a rate corresponding to the plane's speed.

### Rand Strikers Ask Help of President

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—Striking employees of the Remington Rand Company petitioned President Roosevelt today to institute a federal investigation of a striker's charge that the company hired professional strikebreakers in an attempt to break the deadlock.

Officials of the union said they sent the following telegram to the President:

"Remington Rand Inc., employing practically all the large strike-breaking agencies in violation of the Byrnes Act. Department of Justice should call a hearing summoning company and detective agencies and their books and accounts. Union can furnish information that they are employing men of notorious criminal records going from state to state to their different plants."

### 120,000 Visitors Register At Duke University

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. C.—A fifth volume, with space for 30,000 signatures has been placed on the registration table in the chapel of Duke University. Since the edifice was completed in June, 1932, 120,000 visitors have registered, including 3248 who signed their names since June 1, this year.

These visitors have come from the four corners of the earth—from every state in the American Union. The registration books afford studies for those interested in autographs, there being inscribed in them the names of some of the world's leading citizens.

### *Kubelik to Become United States Citizen*

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Because he wished "to follow the feeling in my heart," Jan Kubelik, Czechoslovakian violinist, had on file today his declaration of intention to become an American citizen.

"I have had deep admiration for this country since my first tour here in 1901," said the musician.


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## The Vegetable Kingdom

HAVE you ever stepped out into a London which seems to belong exclusively to you? A London after the last reveler has closed his front door upon the night, and before the milk cart, the newspaper boy, or the earliest washer of doorsteps, has anticipated the coming day?

There must be many places in London which never sleep; but there are a myriad others where streets and squares, usually busy with traffic and pedestrians, can for a brief time be as silent and deserted as some local Scotch golf course on a Sunday afternoon.

* * *

ALMOST GUILTILY, LIKE conspirators, we stepped out of our house, in southwest London, and shut the door quietly behind us, on an early November morning. One of us at least was inclined to question whether this visit to Covent Garden market was going to repay the chill of its inhospitable beginnings.

Round the corner swung two policemen on their bicycles. They called out cheerily, as we passed them under the great arc light: "Good-morning, girls." Evidently five o'clock in the morning is the hour of "mateyness," even among those whose aloofness often makes them appear as though they belonged to another world. We moved on briskly and with increased confidence.

In the garage, usually all bustle and noise, where we went for our car, there was the same silence; and, as we shot out into the street, what a strange, exciting feeling it was—this possession of a new London all to ourselves, with the lights blinking red and green for us alone. We passed Buckingham Palace, wrapped in royal slumber, the Mall and the Admiralty Arch almost embarrassingly wide and empty; we went on into Trafalgar Square, known to us hitherto as a solid block of creeping traffic, where we encountered but a couple of belated carts, destined for the same goal.

* * *

BUT, ONCE ALONG the Strand and after making a left turn into Covent Garden, we had done with emptiness and stillness; here we were in a veritable hive of industry. The vegetable kingdom, with all its subjects, had taken possession of the earth. These tillers of the soil—how cheerful, how friendly, they were. "Mateyness" was not the prerogative of policemen on bicycles at five o'clock in the morning. Our car was made room for with genial promptness between a farm cart and a huge crate of oranges. Everywhere we met and saw good nature; no one was too busy to give his neighbor a helping hand, or to stop for a joke and a laugh. We made our way under archways, in and out of every kind of vehicle, from enormous vans to the humble donkey cart—there for one purpose only, the buying or selling of produce—into the huge main hall. It was quite amusing to see mountains of cabbages and walls of Brussels sprouts; but we had come to feast our eyes and probably empty our purses on behalf of flowers. And, once in these halls, stretching before us like an unending flower-show, we stopped and gazed with wonder and delight. High walls of carnations, in long boxes, layer upon layer of them of every shade and size; chrysanthemums with single heads as big as a housemaid's mop; banks of violets wide as pansies, lying massed against their deep green leaves; arum lilies in a profusion as rich as those which grow around the fountains of a famous hanging garden on one of the seven hills which encompass the city of Rome. And beside them gigantic bundles of golden leaves, to remind us that this was not summer in Italy.

* * *

IT HAS BEEN reckoned that Great Britain spends millions of pounds, running into two figures, on flowers every year. If her housewives visited Covent Garden before breakfast, the figure would probably be doubled. Because what every woman loves is a bargain, and here are bargains at every step. Inevitably you grow reckless, forgetting the size of your rooms and the number of your vases with such temptations about you. And, if so, does it really matter? For what fun to hand the fruits of your adventure about among your friends with: "I bought these in Covent Garden at break of day." Certainly a more exciting and more substantial gift than those accompanied by a commonplace card from some local florist. I aver that, second to the triumph of growing your own flowers, is the triumph of buying them at Covent Garden before six o'clock in the morning.

And so, laden with our spoils, we staggered back to our car where benevolent and interested spectators helped us to pack in and depart.

* * *

THE LONDON, WHICH we had left asleep, was once more on the march. Behind Westminster and the Cenotaph, a brilliant pink streak of light and amber tinted clouds foretold the rising sun. Everywhere, however slow and reluctant, curtains were going up and shutters were coming down. Nowhere to be seen now were policemen on bicycles to call out a friendly greeting. Once more the serious, hurrying day was claiming its own in increasing numbers. But for us there remained memories of space and stillness and, with them, that glow which comes from sharing some unusual privilege with the few. Ours, too, it may as well be confessed, was a feeling of childish superiority at having been so expeditiously engaged when most of London preferred to lie asleep. But, best of all, we carried with us the tangible proofs of our quest, those sweet-scented, exquisite bundles which were to rejoice us and our friends and remind us during many days of an adventure in one of the oldest and most famous markets of the world.

E. F. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © The National Museum of Ireland

SIDE VIEW OF THE ARDAGH CHALICE: *In the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin*

THE bogs of Ireland have yielded some notable treasures from bygone ages. Perhaps none of these can lay claim to greater beauty of design and workmanship than can the Ardagh Chalice. This masterpiece of Celtic metal-work, dating from the ninth or tenth century, was found in 1868 in a rath (earthen fort) in the parish of Ardagh, County Limerick. The cup is composed of six different metals—gold, silver, bronze, brass, copper and lead; while various enamels, amber, blue glass, and filigree wire work, are used in its exquisite ornamentation.

The chalice belongs to the two-handled type, these handles being secured with rivets skillfully covered with circular pieces of blue glass. Altogether twenty rivets are used in the construction of the cup, which actually consists of 354 different pieces. Notwithstanding these numerous parts, the chalice is only seven inches in height by nine and one-half inches in diameter at the top, thus showing the delicate workmanship necessary in an object of these dimensions. The actual bowl is four inches deep and capable of holding about three pints of liquid.

The outside of the bowl is inscribed with the names of the Twelve Apostles. These are finely engraved on the silver and the forms of the letters are the same as those of the famous Book of Kells, now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. These Hiberno-Saxon capitals thus help to fix the date of the chalice. Also the great manuscripts found in Northumbria, at the end of the ninth century, such as The Gospels of Lindesfarne—a Vulgate text, are almost identical in character, again confirming the period. Not only are the outer portions of the chalice decorated, but also the under side of the foot. If one lifts up the chalice, perhaps the most beautiful ornamentation of all is to be seen. Here the craftsmanship seems to have reached its climax of artistic skill. A large crystal adorns the center, with zones of gold, amber, and gilt bronze. This gem shows extraordinary refinement, also evidence of polishing and gem cutting. Here, too, the scroll and spiral work, the step and key patterns interlace and move in a rhythm of exquisite design.

When looking at this unparalleled example of beautiful workmanship, one wonders: How was it made in those far-off days? For at that time, it must be remembered, the people of Ireland were living in raths, such as the one in which the chalice was found. They were in a state of constant warfare with Norse marauders; yet they not only produced the chalice, but several specimens of similar work. Many of these today may be seen in Scandinavian countries, where they were carried after successful raids, bearing further testimony to the wonderful work done in Ireland at that period.

*[This is the twenty-first of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]*

## Bridling the Tongue

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WE READ in Proverbs (25:11) that "a word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." But what of the word unfitly spoken—the word of anger, resentment, condemnation, slander? Can we describe such better than did the Apostle James, who said (James 3:15), "This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, sensual, devilish." He also said (1:26), "If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, . . . this man's religion is vain;" and again (3:2), "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body."

The spoken word, good or evil, is but the outward expression of thought. Then, in order to bridle the tongue one must first bridle his thoughts. But how can one control his thoughts? Many can testify to earnest but futile attempts to master thoughts of hatred, resentment, and so on. On the other hand, many, perhaps, as did the writer, have believed that it really made little difference what one thought, so long as evil thoughts were not expressed in word or deed. Not comprehending the true significance of the words of the book of Proverbs (23:7), "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he," she had long harbored thoughts of resentment, and fear of everything, little realizing that such thoughts were directly responsible for the sickly, miserable state in which she found herself before she turned to Christian Science and began to learn to think rightly.

Whether or not one comprehends the mental nature of existence, the fact remains that one's real being as the expression of God, Mind, is divinely mental. Likewise, what appears to be the mortal counterfeit is mental. To the materialist, who believes in matter's reality, the latter statement may seem untrue, simply because he does not comprehend that the body is but an objectified mental concept.

Christian Science has rendered an invaluable service to mankind in revealing the allness of Mind, God, and man's true being as the perfect expression of this one all-righteous Mind, and the consequent unreality of mortal mentality. Mortal mind claims that each person has a mind of his own, limited in every characteristic. Little wonder, then, that mortals find occasion to disagree, criticize, and condemn one another, and that these tendencies have been accentuated throughout succeeding generations. It is only by knowing man's true being as the expression of the one perfect Mind that one can begin to disown mental qualities and conditions that emanate not from the one Mind. In the first place, it is necessary to be willing to rid oneself of sick and evil thinking, and to do this is not impossible when one turns to the truth of being.

One student, who had been afflicted with a quick and violent temper, and an unwillingness to be charitable with the shortcomings of others, set about to overcome these traits with the help of Christian Science. Although this was not accomplished in a day—nor even in a year—yet the transformation was gradually attained; and so completely that some years later, when she was coping with an annoying experience of injustice, one who had not known her with her earlier traits of disposition remarked, "I never knew one could have so sweet a disposition."

When one realizes his true being as God's expression, he identifies himself with the one Mind, or source of true thought, and divine ideas come to his consciousness, enabling him to correct and displace limited, sickly, and sinful mortal beliefs. But only as one holds to these true ideas and denies the legitimacy of mortal thoughts will one truly establish righteous thinking in his consciousness and thus reap the benefits in better health, morals, and happiness. As the Apostle Paul admonished his brethren, so must we think on "whatsoever things are true, . . . honest, . . . just, . . . pure, . . . lovely, . . . of good report" (Philippians 4:8), for these thoughts come from the divine Mind.

Mary Baker Eddy has stated in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 248): "We must first turn our gaze in the right direction, and then walk that way. We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives. Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear." Truly, as a man "thinketh . . . so is he;" as he bridleth his thoughts so will he "offend not in word," and be "able also to bridle the whole body." Health, happiness, and true contentment will be the reward of him who has learned to think rightly, and he will be loved even as he loves.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## Tenir la Langue en bride

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NOUS lisons dans les Proverbes (25:11) que "les paroles dites à propos ressemblent à des pommes d'or dans des vases d'argent ciselé." Mais qu'en est-il des paroles dites mal à propos—de celles qui respirent la colère, le ressentiment, la condamnation, la calomnie? Pourrions-nous les décrire mieux que ne le fit l'apôtre Jacques, lorsqu'il dit (Jacques 3:15): "Cette sagesse-là n'est point celle qui vient d'en haut; au contraire, elle est terrestre, charnelle, diabolique." Le même auteur déclare également (1:26): "Si un homme, qui se croit religieux, ne tient pas sa langue en bride..., la religion d'un tel homme est vaine;" et dans un autre passage (3:2): "Si quelqu'un ne bronche pas dans ses paroles, c'est un homme parfait, capable de tenir tout son corps en bride."

La parole bonne ou mauvaise n'est que l'expression de la pensée. Par conséquent pour maîtriser sa langue, il faut tout d'abord tenir ses pensées en bride. Or comment l'homme peut-il se rendre maître de ses pensées? Mainte personne attestera qu'elle a fait des efforts sincères mais stériles pour maîtriser certaines pensées empreintes peut-être de haine ou de ressentiment. Une foule d'autres humains, parmi lesquels l'auteur de cet article, ont cru qu'il importait réellement fort peu de penser telle ou telle chose, pourvu que les mauvaises pensées ne s'expriment ni en paroles ni en actions. L'auteur ne comprenait pas alors la véritable signification de ces paroles empruntées au livre des Proverbes (23:7): "Il est tel que sont les pensées dans son âme;" aussi avait-elle longtemps entretenu des pensées de rancune, et de crainte touchant une quantité de choses; elle ne se rendait guère compte que ces pensées étaient la cause directe de l'état maladif et misérable dans lequel elle se trouvait avant d'avoir recours à la Science Chrétienne et d'apprendre graduellement à penser d'une manière juste.

Que l'on comprenne ou non la nature mentale de l'existence, ce fait demeure: comme expression de Dieu, de l'Entendement, notre être réel est divinement mental. De même, ce qui paraît en être la contrefaçon mortelle est mental. Si cette dernière assertion semble fausse au matérialiste qui croit à la réalité de la matière, c'est simplement parce qu'il ne comprend pas que le corps est un concept mental extériorisé.

La Science Chrétienne a rendu au genre humain un service inestimable; elle révèle en effet la totalité de l'Entendement, de Dieu, l'être réel de l'homme en tant qu'expression parfaite du seul Entendement en qui réside toute justice, et par conséquent l'irréalité de la mentalité mortelle. L'entendement mortel prétend que chaque personne possède un entendement à soi, limité dans toutes ses caractéristiques. Aussi n'avons-nous pas lieu de nous étonner que les mortels puissent être en désaccord, se livrer à la critique, se condamner l'un l'autre, et que ces tendances se soient accentuées au cours des générations successives. Il faut connaître l'être réel de l'homme comme expression du seul Entendement parfait pour pouvoir répudier les qualités et les conditions mentales qui n'émanent point de l'unique Entendement. Avant tout, il faut qu'on soit disposé à s'affranchir des pensées maladives et mauvaises, ce qui n'est pas impossible si l'on a recours à la vérité de l'être.

Une personne qui avait une malheureuse tendance à s'emporter et à blâmer sans bienveillance les manquements de son prochain, entreprit de vaincre ces défauts à l'aide de la Science Chrétienne. Elle n'y parvint guère en un jour, ni même en une année; mais par degrés la transformation s'accomplit, et d'une manière si complète que quelques années plus tard, alors qu'elle luttait contre l'apparence d'une pénible injustice, elle entendit cette remarque faite par une amie qui ne l'avait pas connue à l'époque où son caractère était violent: "Je n'aurais pas cru qu'on puisse avoir un caractère aussi doux."

S'il comprend que son être véritable est l'expression de Dieu, le disciple s'identifie avec l'Entendement qui est la source de la pensée juste; alors les idées divines atteignent sa conscience et lui permettent de corriger et de déplacer les croyances mortelles limitées, maladives et pécheresses. Mais il faut s'attacher à ces idées véritables et nier que les pensées mortelles soient légitimes; alors seulement l'homme établira vraiment dans sa conscience le penser juste dont il récoltera les bienfaits—une santé meilleure, de plus hautes qualités morales, et un bonheur plus pur. Selon le conseil que l'apôtre Paul donnait à ses frères, nous devons penser à "tout ce qui est vrai,... honorable,... juste,... pur,... aimable, tout ce qui a bonne réputation" (Philippiens 4:8), car ces pensées-là viennent de l'Entendement divin.

Mary Baker Eddy déclare à la page 248 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Il nous faut d'abord tourner les regards dans la bonne direction, et y marcher ensuite. Il nous faut former des modèles parfaits dans la pensée et les contempler constamment, autrement nous ne les reproduirons jamais dans des vies sublimes et nobles. Que le désintéressement, la bonté, la miséricorde, la justice, la santé, la sainteté, l'amour—le royaume des cieux—règnent au-dedans de nous, et le péché, la maladie et la mort diminueront jusqu'à ce qu'ils disparaissent finalement." En vérité, l'homme est "tel que sont les pensées dans son âme;" lorsqu'il maîtrise ses pensées, il ne "bronche pas dans ses paroles," mais peut "tenir tout son corps en bride." La santé, le bonheur, le contentement véritable seront la récompense de quiconque apprend à penser selon la justice; et dans la mesure où il aime, le disciple sera aimé.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## Ireland's Consciousness of Her Past

PERHAPS the most remarkable fact in relation to native Irish literature is the continuous care with which it was cherished and supported by the Gaelic people. They have had, and they have, an almost exaggerated sense of the importance of the past. The poet to them was not so much a maker as a recorder: not a deviser of stories, but one who could put new life through skilful words into actions that passed long ago. Literature maintained the national life, and for that reason the rulers of the community maintained those who preserved the literature, or who added to it by poems praising some new feat, or satirizing something which the Irish were taught to despise.

Transmission was by memory, and even after the art of writing was widely known and used throughout Ireland, the fully trained poet, who had reached the highest degree in his order, was bound to have by heart three hundred and fifty of the sagas. Patrick, when he came on his mission to Ireland, found the poets established in full power; and it was part of his wisdom that he made friends with them. Christianity could never have spread as it did in Ireland had the Irish been asked to discard the records of their pagan past. Druidism and the pagan worship connected with it disappeared; but even while centres of Christian learning and study were springing up all over Ireland with such vigour that they soon had importance for all northern Europe, the old schools of the poets continued; the poet was still an officer at every ruler's court, and neither abbot nor bishop discouraged the preservation of the old native literature, pagan though it was. . . .

All Ireland was interested in the legendary beginnings of its princely races.

The Gaels, too, knew the legendary story of invasions, and of contests between the Fomorians, pirates from overseas, and the Tuatha de Danann, folk of the gods. They knew that the Milesians, whom we may take to be the first of the Gaels, chased before them to the uttermost corners of the island a smaller, meaner race, the Firbolg: and to this day in the western islands certain families are shown and marked out as of Firbolg stock. Such consciousness of the past was kept by the national literature far more actively alive than was in England the story of Alfred and his resistance to the Danes. There could be no national literature of Ireland which had not behind it some inkling of these legends; and those who wrote of Ireland in English during the eighteenth century were unreached by any such lore.

In short, access to all this legendary background was necessary to any one who was to enter into the mind of the Irish race and understand the later epic literature which is the expression of that mind. But this first mythology lacks human interest; it lacks the real life of poetry, which we find abundantly in the two groups which concern themselves with the deeds and feelings of human beings. These are the romances or sagas.—STEPHEN GWYNN, in "Irish Literature and Drama in the English Language: A Short History." (London: Nelson.)

## On the Steppes

TRAVELING over the vast steppes of Bessarabia, one is struck by the resemblance that these famous Black Lands have to the ocean. It is a mistake to imagine that the huge plains are flat. On the contrary, wave upon wave of gently undulating land stretches away to the horizon, seemingly as illimitable as the ocean.

In summer, a wealth of brightly-colored flowers wave and nod in the breeze; great cloud shadows sweep majestically over the sky, deepening and enriching the coloring of the grass lands beneath them. One can drive for days over the lonely immensities of the steppes, without encountering any human being save the tiny boys who, morning and evening, drive their charges, the powerful buffalo-like black cattle that are said to have been brought, long ages ago, from Asia Minor. To their small guardians these great beasts are obedient and gentle, but they are wild and dangerous with strangers.

There is something austerely beautiful about the steppes; something which, once felt, draws the traveler and compels him to return again and again to these wide distances, so empty, so wind-swept. Perhaps it is a revulsion against an over-populated city life which gives the charm to solitude and to life lived on the simplest terms.

The villages in Bessarabia are few and scattered and their low humble dwellings, with their patriarchal aspect, add to rather than detract from the simplicity of the scene. The well, as in all districts where water is scarce, is the center of village life. Here the dark-eyed, beautiful women come to fill their oaken buckets with water for the needs of the household, and the children gather when they bring the cattle home for the night or collect the geese from the near-by grazing.

Once the villages are left behind, there is nothing on the horizon save the wide sweep of the steppe lands, broken here and there by the gaunt pole of a wayside well, a watering place for the flocks and herds in the blazing days of a Bessarabian summer.

## *To Any Poetry Critic*

HAVE you caught him? Can you call
Him and lock him in your stall?
Minds reel
To feel
His swift coming over pages.
He has flown across the ages
Brushing planets from their course.
Can a mortal dare presume
To groom
An ecstatic fairy horse?

ELEANOR VINTON

## *Horses in Snow*

ON BRIGHT SNOWY days
even at old drayhorses
we in wonder gaze.

—BASHO (1643-90). Adapted by KENNETH PORTER.

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Antiques
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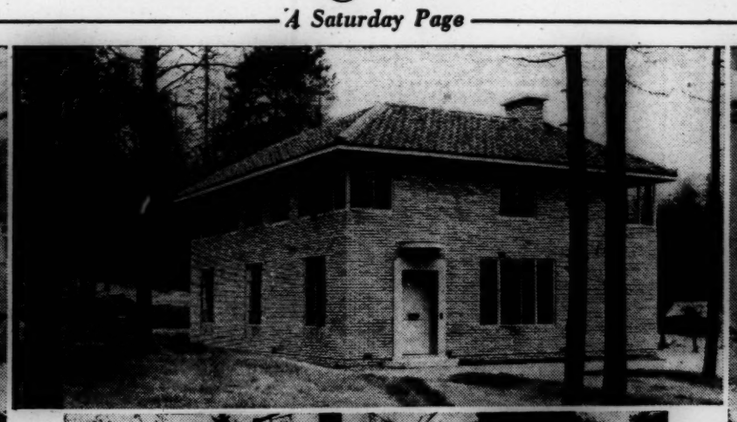
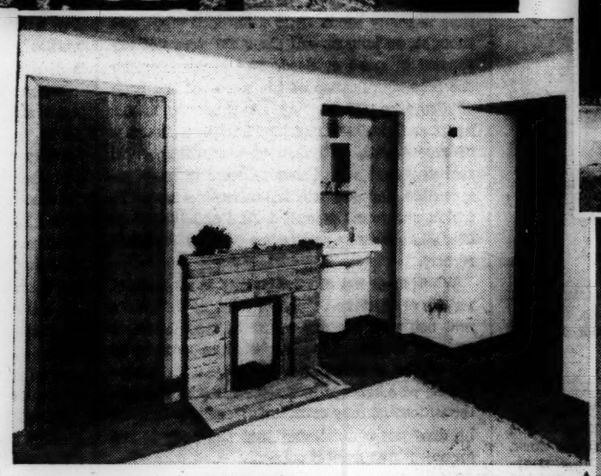
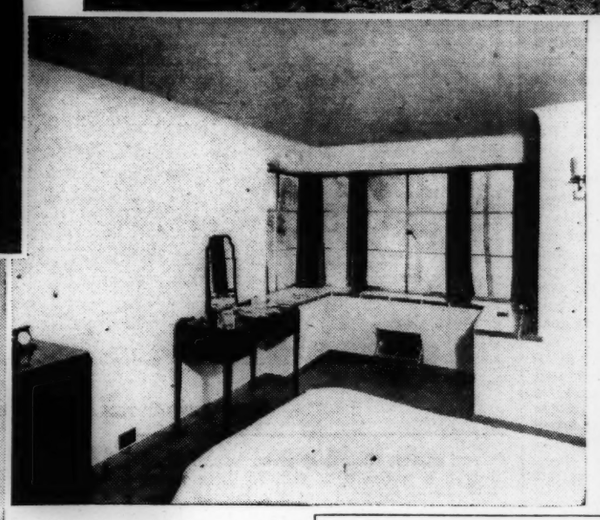
# Home Building and Furnishing

*A Saturday Page*

Decorative
Arts







Photos by S. W. Newbery

**A conservative application of modern design is found in this house, recently built in rural Surrey after designs of Mr. Peter Smith, B. A., A. R. I. B. A. Two views of the exterior show that, except for the corner windows, the outward appearance departs a little from the traditional. Within, this deviation is considerable. In the dining room at the left, above, the plaster work is pale buff, while the other walls are light cream, there being no wall papers used in the house.**

**At the left, below, a corner of a bedroom is shown, with its fireplace and wash bowl recess. Built-in cupboards flank the dining-room doorway at the center, below, where one looks through the hall to the stairway.**

**Surrounding the fireplace in the living room is a wide band of green marble, no ornament breaking the broad expanse of this whole side. Also almost monastic in its simplicity is the large bedroom with windows on three sides of the alcove, all looking into the surrounding woodland.**

## Among the Larch Trees

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

IT IS necessary, before designing a house, to be familiar with both the site itself and the surrounding scenery. Familiarity with the site is obviously essential for practical reasons. It is every whit as desirable that the architect should also appreciate the inner or poetic feeling of the scene. In no other way is it possible to create a house which will seem a natural feature of the landscape, along with the surrounding trees, hills and fields.

The house illustrated with this article has been built recently to the designs of Mr. Peter Smith, B. A., A. R. I. B. A., and is situated in the heart of rural Surrey. It is an excellent example of these stated essentials, for it is modern without being eccentric or extreme, and its character has been largely determined by the nature of the site which it occupies.

The site rises gently from east to west and is thickly wooded with larches; the house material has been selected to harmonize with the delicate foliage of these trees, the bricks used being a subdued shade of yellow. The effect is especially beautiful in spring and early summer when the larches show the vivid green of their new foliage, and is harmonious and complementary at every season of the year.

The outside color scheme is completed by dark green roof tiles and dove-gray doorway and window frames. A square box-gutter, which forms projecting eaves all around the house, is also dove gray, and the steps leading to the front door are toned with the brickwork.

The windows show an exceptionally simple and interesting treatment. They are steel casements painted dove gray and are set in concrete lintels, the frames almost flush with the brickwork. At first-floor level, the windows are carried up flush with the eaves.

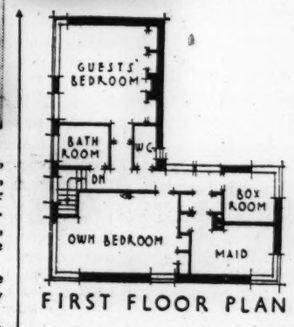
The interior, as a whole, is characterized by a dignified simplicity which suggests spaciousness, though the house is moderate in size. There is a large living room with windows on the south and west, a smaller dining room, and a small but very light and charming entrance hall. Service quarters are on the north and west sides of the house, and are connected with the dining room by a service door. In the dining room the plasterwork is a pale shade of buff, and in most of the other interiors a light cream or biscuit-color.

Polished hardwood floors are used throughout, and the flush, unpanelled doors are in some instances Sapele mahogany and in others Columbian pine. Other noteworthy features are unobtrusive electric fittings in bronze and the mahogany dining furniture, all of which were designed by the architect for this house.

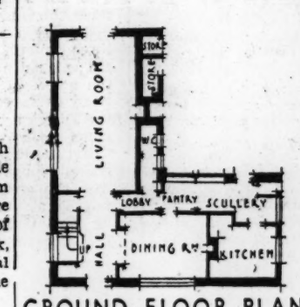
An unusual feature is the small kitchen which has also been planned and furnished as a maid's sitting room. Most of the actual kitchen labor is done in a small adjacent room where are the sinks, larder and pantry. In the kitchen itself, the coke water heater is installed in a recess which suggests the homelikeness and comfort of an inglenook. A fall-table used for meals is in an opposite corner beside the windows, and the walls are lined with fitted cupboards. The impedimenta of housework are thus not only stored conveniently and neatly, but are out of sight when work is finished.

The accommodation above stairs includes two large bedrooms, bathroom, a smaller bedroom for the maid, and a box-room. Both the larger bedrooms are equipped with built-in wardrobes and recessed lavatory basins.

In the principal bedroom, steel casement windows extend the breadth of a shallow bay and continue at right angles round the corners. Thus maximum fresh air and sunshine are gained. An electric radiator is in the center of the bay. From the windows are splendid views of the garden and surrounding woodlands, in every direction except north.




FIRST FLOOR PLAN




GROUND FLOOR PLAN

## Superlative Cabinet Work

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Newport, R. I.

THE exhibition of Goddard and Townsend furniture now at the Old State House here will continue until Sept. 7, and contains about 30 pieces. It is to be doubted if such a select group bearing the undoubted hallmarks of these early American craftsmen could be found very quickly and assembled in such an interesting display. The committee, which consists of Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Durr Freedley, in general charge of Tercentenary exhibitions, Mrs. Clark Burdick, wife of the former Rhode Island Congressman, Mrs. W. W. Covell and James B. Cottrell, have been widely commended.

The name of John Goddard is paramount in the field of New England cabinet-making. His style is rich in design, but more restrained than that of his Philadelphia contemporaries, which in itself is a distinctive mark. Native of Dartmouth, Mass., his family moved to Newport, where in 1746 he married the daughter of Job Townsend, a local cabinet-maker, to whom it is believed Goddard was apprenticed. While Goddard made all types of current furniture, he is best known for his secretary desks and knee-hole desks, on which he imposed block fronts, fine moldings and carefully executed shells.

**Fully Authenticated**

The identity of many of Goddard's works has been established through documentary evidence and by comparison with his known furniture, and a distinctive feature about the Newport show is the authenticity of the pieces on display. Three of the pieces are mahogany secretary-bookcases, made about 1760-75. One of them was lent by Mr. and Mrs. Maxim Karolik, another by Arthur B. Lisle, of East Greenwich, and a third came from the Museum of the Fine Arts in Yale University. It is believed that there is only one other in existence, and this is owned by John Nicholas Brown of Providence, and was made for an ancestor.

The secretaries are not exactly alike, the differences lying mostly in the broken pediment and in the shells. In the first group the molding of the scrolled pediment ends with a rosette and above the doors are two raised panels with rounded blockings. The shells, two of them always convex and the middle one concave, are carved boldly. In the second group, the scrolled pediment terminates with a returned molding instead of a rosette, and the opening of the center is backed. The shells of this group are of the same boldness in carving, but are narrower between the radiates.

Although these pieces are among the outstanding, Mr. and Mrs. Karolik have lent several other things from their very beautiful possessions. There is a tall clock, the movement made by Caleb Wheaton, of Providence, and the case by Goddard. Less than a dozen of these clock cases are known, and this one is distinguished for its great height—eight feet, seven inches. It has typical ogee bracket feet, and the case rises in development, with the final elegant effect due to a distinguished treatment of choice mahogany. The only embellishments are good design and good craftsmanship.

**Numerous Lenders**

The same owners have lent a chest of drawers with three shells by Goddard, representative of his best effort in this form, and a mahogany tip-top table with four fluted columns which rest on a triangular base that extends into three short curving legs with paw and ball feet. A mahogany secretary-bookcase from the same source is the only piece that has aroused discussion, and this has been of a most interesting nature. This item belonged originally to Captain John Cook, of Middletown, R. I., who commanded the second regiment of Newport and Bristol counties in various engagements of the War of the Revolution. Three small carved shell patterns in the interior are distinctively Goddard in character, but the piece has features foreign to this craftsman. Was there an unknown genius who worked in Newport? Is the piece by Goddard or is it the product of some craftsman from another city? Those who see it find the question interesting.

Gov. Theodore Francis Green has sent four chairs made by Job Townsend, while Miss Elizabeth Sheffield, Mrs. George P. Gardner Jr., of Brookline, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Grinnell and Mr. Lisle also sent chairs. Other pieces include a mahogany highboy, a Goddard masterpiece, two chairs by an anonymous lender, a table from Miss Maude K. Wetmore, a dining-room table from Miss Antoinette Peckham, and tea tables by Mrs. Clark Burdick and Miss Wetmore, both by Goddard.

Other lenders include Esther Mortom Smith, Mrs. Edward Wanton Smith, Thomas G. Hazard Jr. The Senate chamber of the old State House makes an ideal setting for this antique furniture, and the committee has arranged it attractively, in keeping with this historic, contemporary background.

**In the exhibition of Goddard and Townsend cabinetwork now being held in Newport, Rhode Island, this clock case and secretary desk are representative pieces, both by John Goddard.**

## An Old Idea Still Approved

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

THE tile has extended from the bathroom and has reached many other parts of the American home. Tiles are very ancient in their comparatively modern aspect, and they have been for generations, in one form or another, a feature of public places and homes of Mediterranean countries. They have also found favor in northern European climes and thence crossed the western ocean to America.

France, deeply grooved in tradition, has made a specialty of the floor tile. The southern France equivalent of the bungalow, the cabanon and the bourgeois dwelling alike, are invariably floored with hexagonal red tiles, if you choose to think of them as such. But locally, and appropriately, they are called "tomatoes."

They are an excellent flooring and they do not have to be painted, polished or finished. Instead, the French have found a way, at once simple and effective. They sprinkle them with linseed meal and leave it there until shuffling feet in the course of a week or so have done their work, treading in the oil from the meal and polishing the tile surface at the same time.

The superlative use of tile is found in the Moorish house of North Africa and of Spain. The French residency in an old Moorish palace in Algiers shows how the conception works out, as do the Sherifian palaces of Morocco. They are throwbacks of even more ancient tradition, but they show how very adaptable the tile is, decoratively and practically.

When the Moors of the Western Moghreb overran Spain, they brought the art of the tile with them and planted it over the whole land, with the exception of Catalonia. Today the Spanish tile industry is one of the most important connected with the building trades, which use its products in most unconventional manner. Modernistic motives have entered into the commercial conception of the art, but they still make imitations of the Hispano-Mauresque types, with their elaborately interlaced tracings.

A Spanish archaeologist, who made a considerable part of his income from "picking up things" for Americans, once gave me the following simple explanation as to the ranking of what are commonly called Spanish tiles. The Spanish-Moorish specimens of genuine antiquity divide themselves into three classes: those made for the Moors for their own use when in Spain; those made by their Christian conquerors; those made by Spanish or by imported Italian ceramists in Spain after avowed Moorish designs.

A curious fact mentioned was that the famous Majolica tiles from the Balearic Islands traveled as far afield as Siena in Italy and had an influence upon the diffusion of the use of tiles in the Spanish mainland itself. It is in Spain, however, that the use of tiles has reached its greatest height, a legacy of the Moors.

Tile suffers from few of the ills which affect other revetment materials, though it is doubtful if this fact alone accounts for the myriad uses to which they have lately been put. At all events, whether in their plainer forms or of polychrome-decorated surfaces, they have added much to the gaiety as well as the comfort of the home. No other surface stands up in so clean a fashion, which in this day and age means also that the labor-saving factor is one of moment.

In France, Italy and Spain they have reached their most distinguished forms in recent times, but Dutch tiles, ancient and modern, and many of the forms of glazed terra-cotta which for 60 years or so have been used in England, serve well to meet climatic conditions there. A brisk shower cleans them off where a sand blast is called for with ordinary stucco or concrete.

## Persian Rugs in Persia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Teheran, Iran

THE use of Persian rugs in Persia differs considerably from the manner in which they are treated abroad. These beautiful fabrics may be more respected by strangers, but they are more loved at home.

Evidence of this affectionate disrespect may be seen at every caravansary in Iran, for there is no inn so bare that it does not provide soft rugs for its travel-weary patrons. The camel driver, who has plodded for miles behind his haughty beasts, is content with a cheap, meager meal at nightfall, but while he drinks his tiny cup of tea he sits on such rugs as would honor a rich drawing room in other lands.

We stopped one evening for our dinner of broiled mutton and rice at a humble caravansary near Isfahan, and paused to examine, by the light of a kerosene lamp, the many carpets of this sort thrown over rough benches out-of-doors. For rugs are provided in this country not only for travelers who dine within, but also for any passer-by who may wish to rest along the way.

"These are the best rugs made in Iran today," said our chauffeur, with pride in the handicraft of his own district, and he showed us how they all came in pairs, no one complete without a mate. Then he ushered us into the whitewashed building and demanded for the foreigners the room with the finest big rug, this being the last of a series of carpeted semi-private rooms, all occupied at the moment by dusty muleteers and camel drivers.

Although no Persian ever thinks that his shoes are too dirty to drag over a crimson rug, there are other abuses that he would not commit. He would never, for instance, ruin the natural luster of good wool by giving it a chemical bath to make it look artificially silky. He knows that rugs are made to be walked upon, and that honest dirt can always be washed out in clear water, but the texture of a rug is one of its most appreciated qualities. Two of the same size, pattern and dyes, knotted by the same weavers, may vary 300 per cent in price here. The only difference is in the quality of the wool, and a rug lover will not hesitate to pay for this sheen, which is as natural as the gloss on good fur.

**Several, Above One Another**

Another native habit, which an alien might regard as disrespectful, is that of placing one rug carelessly over another, concealing all but a border of the rug underneath. An ordinary home has enough carpets to cover four times its floor space, all spread irregularly on top of each other. But the Persian looks upon his flowered rugs as the European does upon a bouquet, thinking it unnecessary to place each blossom formally, like a Japanese flower arrangement, in order to enjoy its loveliness. The confusion of colors does not distress him, and the thickness of many rugs is welcome protection from the damp and chill of brick floors.

Besides texture and color, Persian rugs have one other quality which has been esteemed through the ages; that is the beauty of their designs. It is in this, more than in anything else, that there has been deterioration in the quantities made for export in recent years. The craftsmanship of weaving and dyeing is as good as ever, but no great artists are commissioned to design patterns today. The significance of symbols has been forgotten, classical motifs are corrupted, and fresh inspiration is lacking.

**No More Antiques**

No more great examples of antiquity are available in Iran. One may admire a few choice specimens exhibited in the throne room of the Gulistan Palace in Teheran, or in the mosque at Qum, but they are not for sale. Even these priceless rarities are not displayed as in a museum abroad, but are spread on the floors to be walked over by all visitors. However, sufficient respect is paid these true antiques to spread them out so the superb patterns may be fully appreciated.

The palace throne room is paved with glowing tiles, but only here and there does one get a glimpse of them, so closely is the floor covered with rugs. To the tourist who is accustomed to the more commonplace red and blue colors seen in Persian rugs abroad, this room is a revelation, for here are mostly pastel shades, with the tiles gleaming like occasional sapphires and emeralds hidden under a soft blanket of sweet peas.

The best carpets made in Iran at present are manufactured under the auspices of the government school of industrial arts at Teheran, which is trying to revive the high standards of old Persian handicrafts. Here designs are now being created for 30 rugs which will be woven in different provinces of Iran during the next four years, to be exhibited at the Persian Art Congress in Paris in 1939. Modifications of famous examples will be used for some of the designs, and in at least one instance it is planned to weave a rug in a French pattern of garlands and roses.

Meanwhile, the very best weaver in all Iran is engaged today in completing a carpet 24 by 18 inches, on which he has been working already for more than 1½ years. Whereas, a good rug made for export will have from 60 to 100 knots per square inch, this little gem has more than 400, and scores of shades of the finest wool have been specially dyed, so that the weaver has every conceivable color available. This workman is illiterate and he has no ability for designing, but his fingers are wonderfully skilled in knotting, and he has an innate sense of color. So that the little carpet on which he is now working is shaded much better than the oil painting which he is copying in wool.

And what is the subject which this master has been weaving these many months? It is a portrait of His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlevi. The front view is almost lifelike, so marvellously do the flesh tones and shadows melt into one another, and even the wrong side of the carpet is so fine that it looks like a Gobelin tapestry. The workmanship is as good as that of any of the great rugs of old Persia, and it is to be regretted that one cannot say as much for its artistic merit.

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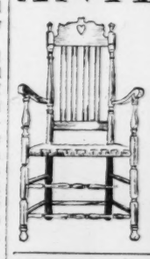
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

# Vigorous Changes Sponsored in Japanese Schools

Parents — Teachers Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## *Japan's New School Program*

### *Extends Compulsory Period and Provides More Vocational Training*

*By* **William Henry Chamberlin**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Tokyo

RENOVATION, reform, change have been much talked of in Japanese governmental circles since the inauguration of the Hirota Cabinet after the Feb. 26 outbreak. In many departments little has been done to make these words a reality. There has been a good deal of repetition of abstract phrases, which are popular in Japan, but little in the nature of concrete innovation.

A distinct exception to this rule is the Ministry of Education. The newly-appointed Minister, Hachisaburo Hirao, is neither a scholar nor a bureaucrat, but a successful business man, who headed a Japanese commercial mission to Brazil last year. He has brought to his office two typical qualities of the business man: a practical, utilitarian conception of the purpose of education and a desire to get things done as quickly as possible.

***Vocational Training***

Mr. Hirao's name is now associated with a program which, if it is fully carried out, will greatly change the character of Japan's educational system. Its main points are:

Extension of the primary school term from 6 to 8 years.

Vocational training during the last four years of the primary term.

Reduction in the number of middle schools of the present type and institution of more commercial, industrial and agricultural middle schools. (The middle school is the second of the four main links of the Japanese educational system, coming between the elementary school and the "higher school," which is a sort of combination of American high school and junior college and prepares its students for the university).

Decrease in the number of college and university entrance applicants.

***Professions Overcrowded***

The Japanese educational system in the past has been academic, rather than utilitarian in character. This is partly because of the strong influence of the old Chinese system, which strongly influences Japan's cultural development. Moreover, a good deal of time is spent in acquiring at least a reading knowledge of foreign languages, especially English.

It is a familiar complaint that the intellectual professions are overcrowded. The country is unable to absorb all the university graduates who have received a kind of training that fits them to be writers, journalists, teachers, critics, economists, etc., but does not particularly qualify them for posts in business and industry.

There is a natural sense of frustration among highly educated young men who cannot find work, or who are given posts with meager salaries. Some of them become recruits for rightwing and leftwing extremist movements.

Mr. Hirao believes that he can reduce the volume of "dangerous thoughts" in Japan by bringing about a closer adjustment between the number of university students and the number of positions which will be open to them and, at the same time, by introducing into the lower schools a practical, vocational bent which will enable pupils who do not go on to the universities to begin their work in farm, factory or office with some preparatory training.

The extension of the compulsory period of elementary schooling from six to eight years will raise the educational level of the masses; and there is general agreement that this change should be made, even at the cost of economies in other items of the educational budget.

The new Minister of Education is convinced that moral training has hitherto been neglected in the Japanese schools and that mere cramming and book learning have been exalted above character building. He recently declared in this connection:

"The educational system of Japan has formerly neglected the task of character building, and the result has been the large number of selfish persons. The idea of considering one's selfish interest alone is absolutely wrong."

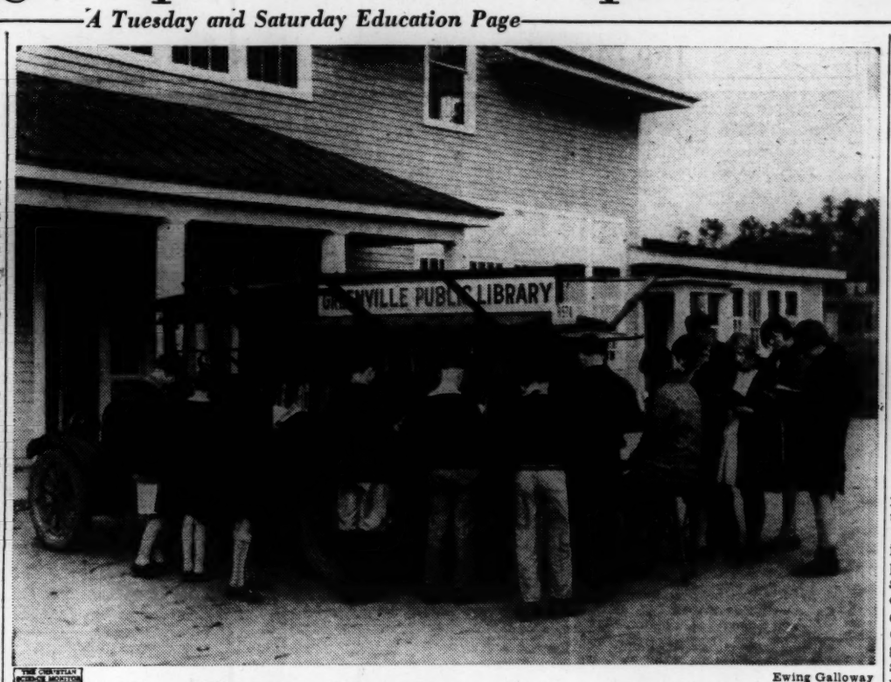
***Would Simplify Language***

Mr. Hirao on one occasion expressed himself in favor of abolishing the Chinese ideographs, or characters, which make written Japanese such a difficult and complicated object of study. Foreign students of the language would rise and call the Minister blessed if he succeeded in abolishing the characters; but it seems doubtful whether such a sweeping innovation is possible.

There is no doubt that Japanese, as well as foreigners, suffer from the complexity of their own written language. Japan prides itself on the alleged virtually 100 per cent literacy of its population. And it is true that almost all Japanese children go through the period of compulsory elementary education. But in a language that has thousands of individual characters to be memorized the degrees and grades of literacy are more numerous than in languages with alphabets.

A recent examination of the pupils in the highest grade of a Tokyo primary school, where they had been taught 1356 Chinese characters, showed that the average number of remembered characters was 600. The brightest pupil remembered 1325; the lowest was 27. The introduction of an alphabet would make possible a more regular and higher standard of literacy. The Japanese language is full of words with the same sounds, but different meanings; the latter can only be indicated by the characters.

So it seems unlikely that Mr. Hirao will be able to abolish the characters. His program of educational reform and change, however, is very significant and may well leave a permanent imprint, not only on Japanese schooling, but on Japanese national character.




Ewing Galloway

**Greenville County Library Pays a Visit to a Rural School**

For several years, the Greenville County Library has been running two auto book trucks, visiting mill villages, small towns, and rural schools once in two weeks. The librarian is also the chauffeur and this truck has never missed its schedule. About 200,000 books are loaned yearly outside the city of Greenville, to persons to whom otherwise library facilities would not be available. Country people and textile mill operators are the groups chiefly benefited by this service.

## *Reading Them Poetry*

### *A Rich Experience for Parents and Children*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

BECAUSE little children love the sound of rhythm we read "Mother Goose" and other rhymes to them before they can read for themselves. Many times when the child begins to read his own books the mother stops reading rhymes to him, confining her selections for reading aloud to stories, lesson work, or factual material. Yet from the first year of a child's life, through all pre-school years and continuing through grammar grades, the parents may aid the child's development in many ways by reading aloud various types of poetry.

Imagination, humor, stirring drama, delicate fancy, history marching to the rhythm of the ages, and beauty in many forms may be found in poetry and made an important part of a child's environment. Sensitiveness to many of the finer things of life; appreciation of tone and cadence, sound and music; a vision of the heroic; true estimates of greatness; and knowledge of many strange sides of this "wide, wide world" may become a part of the child's thought through the reading of poems old and new, from many countries and writers.

It is easy to discover which type of poetry the little girl or boy can understand best, which he "sees" with the eyes of his imagination and understands at least enough to get the swing of the style and picture of the poetic intention. One little girl thought "Jack and the Beanstalk" a silly tale and did not enjoy fanciful poetry, but she thrilled to animal stories and poems of adventure, also enjoying humorous verse. Decided rhythms and lilting strains of poetry made her run to the piano and try to put them to music.

Another child grew to womanhood enjoying Shakespeare year by year because her father declaimed its stirring scenes in her bedtime hour and she went to sleep to the sound of great words nobly planned. A boy who received honors in literature from his college attributed his appreciation of the written word to his mother's custom of reading poetry aloud to him from babyhood. Before he knew words, he knew rhythm, and because as he grew older his ear became sensitive to beautiful words and sounds as read to him from poems, he unconsciously rejected anything less than the best in later years.

There is enough variety in the field of poetry to suit every taste and occasion, and the mother will build wisely who investigates the many treasures more or less buried in libraries, anthologies and book stores. Not only poems of country and city, bird and flower, mountain range and prairie; but songs of great deeds, real stories of giants in human endeavor, legends of people and places, are all expressed in verse that although written for adults will appeal to children. Not only poems about the Indian, the Eskimo, the people of other lands, may be used to interest the child, but also poems about the soldier, sailor, huntsman, shipbuilder, aviator and many other of the world's workers, each set to its own rhythm. Still further interest may be provided by finding poems expressing the spirit of peoples and nations, such as Chinese poetry, poems from India, Japanese verse, the thoughts of the redskin expressed in his simplicity, Negro life and fancies, folk song and dialects of many different types and countries.

Reading aloud poetry, perhaps with the mother and child taking turns as he grows older, is amusement, recreation and education, but it is more than that, for great poems breathe the fortitude, vision and beauty, and open doors to those who seek. Give the children the rhythm and music, the courage and high vision of poetry that their lives may be enriched and their horizons broadened through all their lives.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS

## *Mother and Daughter as Chums*

### *The Parent*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Saskatchewan, Can.

Dear Editor:

This season our holidays are being spent so easily, so simply, so altogether enjoyably, that I feel other Monitor readers might like to hear of our plan.

Our son, aged 11, was ready for boys' camp this year, so he was given his first experience in organized camp life. Daddy is able to leave his business only on week-ends—that left Mother and Daughter, aged 9. A cottage at a usual resort meant expense, almost certain week-end entertaining, and the taking of a maid if Mother were to have a much-needed rest.

A one-roomed cabin at a quiet lakeside camp ground solved our problem. Daughter, Mother and Buddy, our eager little red cocker spaniel, "moved in." The little yellow cabin, set back among the trees, holds our beds, our cooking utensils, our supplies, and our personal belongings, reduced to a minimum. A shelf along one side, laden with our favorite books, gives it a "homey" air.

Our cooking is done on a stove out under the large ash trees. Our "dining room" table is set beneath a ceiling of beautiful blue, with leafy bough decorations. The birds form a choir overhead, accompanied by the steady undertone of the water splashing against the rocks.

What glorious walks we have! One day we follow a shaded woodland path winding along the lake shore, where the undergrowth is dense, over mossy rocks and fallen logs, where the air is fragrant with the scent of the willow, wild sweet alyssum and wild roses, where "Saskatoon" bushes are heavy with purple fruit and small wild creatures scurry away at our approach.

Another day we may climb the bare wind-swept hills up past the road, with Buddy running ahead, following a thousand scents unknown to us—off like the wind after a gopher, or ground squirrel or even giving chase ambitiously to a passing jack rabbit, back in a moment ears flying, pink tongue hanging, to assure us that it at least was a good race! On these hills we gather flowers from the prickly cactus plant, arranging this creamy, waxlike flower with flaming tiger lillies and nodding bluebells to make a perfect arrangement of color. From the topmost point we admire again the view of three lakes, of bare rolling hills and thickly wooded valleys.

Much time is spent in and on the water. Mother and Daughter both have improved in swimming and diving, and Daughter tries her hand at rowing, a newly acquired art. Sometimes we take our pastel crayons down to the rocks by the lake and try to catch on paper some particularly lovely scene—perhaps the hint of pink left on the water from a recent sunset. An owl serenades us on our twilight strolls and when darkness comes we are well ready for another restful sleep.

There is ample time for reading and study and rest. Mother and Daughter are forming a lovely companionship, and learning to be perfectly happy with very little in the way of material things. It is a beautiful and an unforgettable experience. I hope many other mothers and daughters will discover how satisfying such a quiet holiday may be.

(Mrs.) S. C. A.

## *To Encourage Reading*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Good books with attractive covers lying about in various rooms cannot help but stir a child's curiosity. It is not always wise to send a child off to his room alone to read. He may want to sit with you and discuss parts of his book with you and your discussions can be invaluable in guiding his reading. Of course, there are times when he may need to be in his room but this need not be the general practice.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**Mother and Daughter as Chums**

**The Parent**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Saskatchewan, Can.

Dear Editor:

This season our holidays are being spent so easily, so simply, so altogether enjoyably, that I feel other Monitor readers might like to hear of our plan.

Our son, aged 11, was ready for boys' camp this year, so he was given his first experience in organized camp life. Daddy is able to leave his business only on week-ends—that left Mother and Daughter, aged 9. A cottage at a usual resort meant expense, almost certain week-end entertaining, and the taking of a maid if Mother were to have a much-needed rest.

A one-roomed cabin at a quiet lakeside camp ground solved our problem. Daughter, Mother and Buddy, our eager little red cocker spaniel, "moved in." The little yellow cabin, set back among the trees, holds our beds, our cooking utensils, our supplies, and our personal belongings, reduced to a minimum. A shelf along one side, laden with our favorite books, gives it a "homey" air.

Our cooking is done on a stove out under the large ash trees. Our "dining room" table is set beneath a ceiling of beautiful blue, with leafy bough decorations. The birds form a choir overhead, accompanied by the steady undertone of the water splashing against the rocks.

What glorious walks we have! One day we follow a shaded woodland path winding along the lake shore, where the undergrowth is dense, over mossy rocks and fallen logs, where the air is fragrant with the scent of the willow, wild sweet alyssum and wild roses, where "Saskatoon" bushes are heavy with purple fruit and small wild creatures scurry away at our approach.

Another day we may climb the bare wind-swept hills up past the road, with Buddy running ahead, following a thousand scents unknown to us—off like the wind after a gopher, or ground squirrel or even giving chase ambitiously to a passing jack rabbit, back in a moment ears flying, pink tongue hanging, to assure us that it at least was a good race! On these hills we gather flowers from the prickly cactus plant, arranging this creamy, waxlike flower with flaming tiger lillies and nodding bluebells to make a perfect arrangement of color. From the topmost point we admire again the view of three lakes, of bare rolling hills and thickly wooded valleys.

Much time is spent in and on the water. Mother and Daughter both have improved in swimming and diving, and Daughter tries her hand at rowing, a newly acquired art. Sometimes we take our pastel crayons down to the rocks by the lake and try to catch on paper some particularly lovely scene—perhaps the hint of pink left on the water from a recent sunset. An owl serenades us on our twilight strolls and when darkness comes we are well ready for another restful sleep.

There is ample time for reading and study and rest. Mother and Daughter are forming a lovely companionship, and learning to be perfectly happy with very little in the way of material things. It is a beautiful and an unforgettable experience. I hope many other mothers and daughters will discover how satisfying such a quiet holiday may be.

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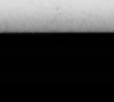
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# Higgins Fourth in Breaststroke, Medica Second in 1500-Meter Freestyle Today

## Japanese Swimmers Fail to Overhaul U. S.

### Olympic Winners Today

**Swimming**

**Men's High Diving Final**
Marshall Wayne ..... United States

**Men's 1500-Meter Freestyle**
Noburo Terada ..... Japan

**Men's 200-Meter Breaststroke**
Detsuo Hamuro ..... Japan

**Women's 400-Meter Freestyle**
Rita Hastenbroek ..... Holland

**How the United States Fared**

**High Diving**
Wayne, first; Elbert Root, second; Frank Kurtz, fifth.

**1500 Meters**
Jack Medica, second; Ralph Flanagan, fifth.

**200 Meters**
Johnny Higgins (Providence), fourth.

**400 Meters (Women)**
Mrs. Wingard, third; Mary Lou Petty, fourth.

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (AP)—Japan captured two of the last three championships in the Olympic men's swimming competition today, but failed to overhaul the United States for the unofficial team title.

The Nipponese picked up 33 points in winning both the 200-meter breaststroke and 1500-meter freestyle titles, but surrendered team honors to the United States, 83 points to 77.

Despite a brilliant, record-smashing victory by Rita Mastenbroek of Holland in the 400-meter freestyle final, representing her third gold-medal conquest of the eleventh Olympiad, the American girls successfully defended team honors, finishing the seven-point program with an aggregate of 55 points to 52½ for the Dutch girls.

Prior to the Japanese triumphs in the last two swimming features, Marshall Wayne, tall, statuesque Floridian, won the 10-meter platform diving crown, with Elbert Root of Chicago taking runner-up honors, and Frank Krutz of Los Angeles placing fifth.

**Olympic Record**

Detsuo Hamuro of Japan, Olympic record holder, captured the 200-meter breaststroke swimming championship today as Johnny Higgins of Providence, R. I., lone American finalist, finished fourth.

Hamuro, clocked in 2m. 42.5s. equaling the mark he established in the preliminary trials, won the title by a length over Sietas of Germany, who was one foot ahead of Reizo Koike of Japan. Saburo Ito of Japan was fifth; Joachim Balke of Germany, sixth, and Teofilo Idlefonzo of the Philippines, last.

Sietas' time was 2:42.9, four tenths of a second slower than Hamuro. Koike was clocked in 2:42.2, and Higgins in 2:45.2.

Rita Hastenbroek, flashy Holland star, captured the women's 400-meter freestyle title, with Ragnhild Hveger of Denmark second and Lenore Kight Wingard of Homestead, Penna., third. It was the Dutch girl's third medal conquest. She won the 100-meter freestyle final, swam the last leg in the relay and was runnerup in the backstroke championship.

**Lowers Olympic Mark**

The flashy Dutch girl was timed in 5m. 26.4s., lowering the former Olympic record of 5:28 made by Miss Hveger in the trials earlier this week. Miss Hveger herself lowered her former standard, clocked in 5m. 27.5s. No time was given for Mrs. Wingard, but there was no doubt about her placing third, officials said. Mary Lou Petty of Seattle took fourth, half a length behind her teammate.

Noburo Terada of Japan captured the men's 1500-meter freestyle swimming championship, beating Jack Medica of Seattle by 25 meters as Shumpei Uto, another Nipponese, placed third.

Sunao Ishiharada of Japan was fourth; Ralph Flanagan, Miami, Fla., fifth; Robert Leivers, Great Britain, sixth, and Heinz Arendt, Germany, seventh and last.

Uto made a desperate sprint in the last 20 meters and almost overhauled Medica, winner of the 400-meter freestyle title, who tired badly in the closing stages.

How the high divers scored:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wayne | 46.65 | 16.72 | 17.60 | 16.33 | 16.28 | 113.58 |
| Root | 44.03 | 15.84 | 17.38 | 17.02 | 16.33 | 110.60 |
| Stork | 44.53 | 17.71 | 13.20 | 17.71 | 17.16 | 110.31 |
| Weiss | 46.09 | 17.16 | 16.10 | 15.84 | 14.96 | 110.15 |
| Kurtz | 41.71 | 16.94 | 16.72 | 17.60 | 15.64 | 108.61 |
| Shibahara | 43.39 | 15.84 | 15.18 | 15.41 | 17.48 | 107.40 |

**Swimming**

**Men's 100-Meter Backstroke Final**

Won by Adolf Kiefer, United States, 1:05.9 (new Olympic record, betters Kiefer's 1:06.8 made in trials); second, Al Vande Weghe, United States, 1:07.7; third, Masaji Kiyokawa, Japan, 1:08.4; fourth, Taylor Drysdale, United States, 1:09.4; fifth, Kiichi Yoshita, Japan, 1:09.6; sixth, Yasumiko Kojima, Japan, 1:10.4.

**Men's 200-Meter Breaststroke Final**

Won by Detsuo Hamuro, Japan, 2:42.5; second, Sietas, Germany, 2:42.9; third, Reizo Koike, Japan, 2:44.2; fourth, John Higgins, United States, 2:45.2; fifth, Saburo Ito, Japan, 2:47.6; sixth, Joachim Balke, Germany, 2:47.8; seventh, Toefilo Ildefonzo, Philippines, 2:51.1.

### Home Run Standing

*By the Associated Press*

**Yesterday's Homers**

| | |
|---|---|
| Knickerbocker, Indians | 1 |
| Niemiec, Athletics | 1 |
| Johnson, Athletics | 1 |
| Hayes, Athletics | 1 |
| Lopez, Bees | 1 |
| Demaree, Cubs | 1 |
| Lombardi, Reds | 1 |

**The Leaders**

| | |
|---|---|
| Gehrig, Yankees | 35 |
| Trotsky, Indians | 34 |
| Foxx, Red Sox | 32 |
| Ott, Giants | 25 |

**A's Purchase Infielders**

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Philadelphia American League Baseball Club announced yesterday the purchase of Hugh Luby, second baseman, and Oliver Blakeney, shortstop, of the Sioux City Club in the Western League. The two will report to the Athletics next spring. The A's announced also that Monday's game with the Boston Red Sox will be played as part of a doubleheader next Wednesday.

The "Where to Dine" Group
which regularly appears on this page will be found on
Page 4
in this edition.

### Olympic Standing

*By the Associated Press*

**Swimming**
(Final unofficial team standing, points on 10-5-4-3-2-1 basis)

**Men**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States | 83 |
| Japan | 77 |
| Germany | 20 |
| Hungary | 14 |
| France | 4 |
| Great Britain | 2 |

**Women**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States | 55 |
| Holland | 52½ |
| Germany | 25½ |
| Japan | 16 |
| Denmark | 11 |
| Argentina | 5 |
| Great Britain | 3 |
| Hungary | 2½ |
| Canada | 2½ |
| Brazil | 2 |

**XIth Olympiad Champions**

| | |
|---|---|
| Track (men) | United States |
| Track (women) | Germany |
| Wrestling (freestyle) | United States |
| Wrestling (Greco-Rm.) | Sweden |
| Weight Lifting | Egypt |
| Canoeing | Austria |
| Shooting | Germany |
| Modern Pentathlon | Germany |
| Polo | Argentina |
| Cycling | France |
| Gymnastics (men) | Germany |
| Gymnastics (women) | Germany |
| Fencing (Foils) | Italy |
| Fencing, (Epee) | Italy |
| Fencing (Sabre) | Hungary |
| Yachting, (Monotype) | Holland |
| Yachting, (Star) | Germany |
| Yachting, (Six-Meters) | Great Britain |
| Yachting, (Eight-Meter) | Italy |
| Rowing | Germany |
| Basketball | United States |
| Handball | Germany |
| Field Hockey | India |
| Swimming (Men) | United States |
| Swimming (Women) | United States |

## U. S. Track Team Wins in London

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—A crowd of 90,000, packed in White City Stadium, saw America's track and field forces defeat the British Empire, 11 points to 3, in the sixth quadrennial meet between the two nations.

Three world records fell during the afternoon, all in the relays. Chuck Hornbostel, Bob Young, Charley Williamson and John Woodruff set a new standard of 7:35.8 for two miles; Hornbostel, Gene Venzke, Archie San Romani and Glenn Cunningham were clocked in the new record time of 17:17.2 for four miles, and a British combination established a new mark of 3:10.6 for the one mile relay.

Shot Put—Won by United States, aggregate for three men of 151ft. 10½ins. (new meet record); second, Great Britain, 129ft. 7⅞ins. First, Sam Francis, United States; 51ft. 6ins.; second, Jack Torrance, United States, 50ft. 7¼ins.; third, Dimitri Zaitz, United States, 49ft. 8⅞ins.; fourth, Howland, Great Britain, 45ft. 4¼ins.; fifth, Reeves, Great Britain, 42ft. 5⅞ins.; sixth, Watson, Great Britain, 41ft. 10¼ins.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by United States, 14 points to 7. First, Forrest Towns, United States, 14.4 (new British record); second, Fritz Pollard, United States; third, Don Finlay, Great Britain.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Great Britain (Roberts, Rampling, Fritz, Brown), 3:10.6 (new world record; betters listed mark of 3:12.8 by Stanford in 1931) second, United States (Williams, Fitch, Hardin, Luvalle), 3:12.6.

Hammer Throw—Won by the United States, aggregate for three men, 493ft. 5in.; second, Great Britain, 408ft. 9in. First, Henry Dreyer, United States, 168ft. 5in.; second, Don Favor, United States, 163ft. 1½in.; third, Bill Rowe, United States, 162ft. 3in.; fourth, Nokes, Great Britain, 148ft. 4in.; fifth, Drake, Great Britain, 137ft. 2½in.; sixth, Rioch, Great Britain, 133ft. 2½in.

Steeplechase (8 Laps)—Won by Great Britain (Evenson, Stanbury, Rushton, Loaring), 8m. 7.6s.; second, United States (Glen Dawson, Charley Williamson, Joe McCluskey, Harold Manning).

Two-Mile Relay—Won by United States (Hornbostel, Young, Williamson, Woodruff), 7m. 35.8s. (new world record, betters listed standard of 7m. 41.4s. set by Boston A. A. in 1928); second, Great Britain (McCabe, Boot, Backhouse, Powell) 7m. 36.5s.

400-Yard Relay—Won by United States (Wykoff, Glickman, Owens, Metcalfe), 37.4s. (new meet record); second, Great Britain (Orr, Pennington, Sweeney, Theunissen), 38.2s.

Three-Mile Team Race—Won by Great Britain, 13 points to 8. First, Jack Lovelock, Great Britain, 14:14.8 (new meet record); second, A. J. Burns, Great Britain, 14:26.4; third, Louis Zmperini, United States, 14:37.2; fourth, Don Lash, United States.

## National League Scheduled Revised

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The National League last night announced the following schedule of doubleheaders:

At Boston: Aug. 23, New York; Sept. 13, Cincinnati.

At Brooklyn: Aug. 16, Boston (game of Aug. 13 moved down); Aug. 23, Philadelphia (game of Aug. 21 moved down); Sept. 11, St. Louis; Sept. 13, Chicago.

At New York: Sept. 5, Boston; Sept. 13, St. Louis.

At Philadelphia: Sept. 5, Brooklyn; Sept. 9, Chicago; Sept. 12, Cincinnati; Sept. 13, Pittsburgh.

At Pittsburgh: Aug. 16, St. Louis (game of Aug. 14 moved down); Aug. 18, Chicago; Aug. 30, Boston (game of Aug. 31 advanced); Sept. 2, Philadelphia.

At Cincinnati: Aug. 16, Chicago; Aug. 28, Brooklyn (includes game of July 16).

At Chicago: Aug. 30, New York.

At St. Louis: Aug. 25, Boston.

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 66 | 43 | .606 |
| Chicago | 65 | 43 | .602 |
| New York | 64 | 46 | .582 |
| Pittsburgh | 56 | 53 | .514 |
| Cincinnati | 52 | 57 | .477 |
| Boston | 51 | 58 | .468 |
| Brooklyn | 43 | 66 | .394 |
| Philadelphia | 39 | 70 | .358 |

**Results Aug. 14**

Brooklyn 4, Boston 2.
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 5.
New York 3, Philadelphia 0.
Only games scheduled.

**International League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 79 | 49 | .617 |
| Rochester | 76 | 49 | .608 |
| Newark | 67 | 57 | .540 |
| Baltimore | 66 | 61 | .520 |
| Toronto | 64 | 65 | .496 |
| Montreal | 60 | 67 | .472 |
| Albany | 47 | 76 | .382 |
| Syracuse | 47 | 82 | .364 |

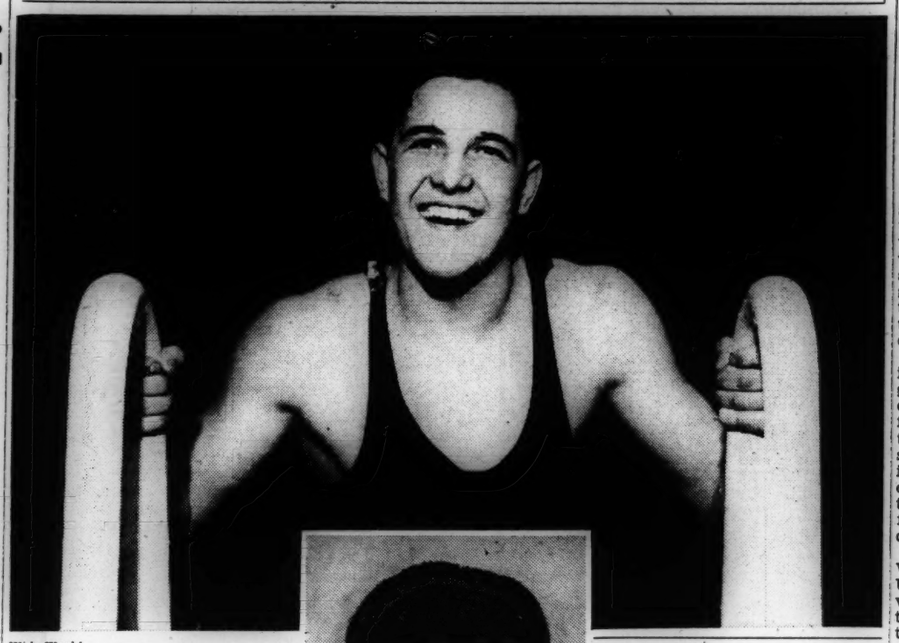
**Results Aug. 14**

Buffalo 4, Syracuse 0.
Buffalo 3, Syracuse 1
Toronto 2, Albany 1.
Baltimore 4, Montreal 2.
One game postponed.

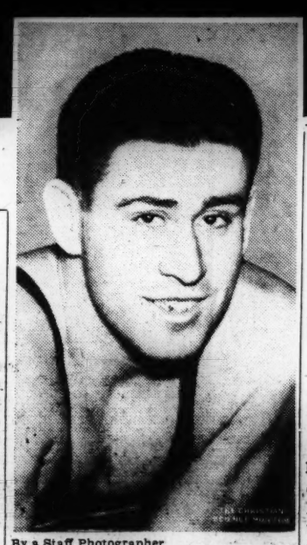
**Barre vs. Lowell**

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 15 (AP)—The Barre (Vt.) junior American League baseball team and the Lowell Legion nine entered the rubber game of a three-game contest today to determine which team will enter the Legion's eastern playoffs at Middletown, Ohio, next week. Barre evened the series last night by defeating Lowell, 12 to 10. Lowell won the first game Thursday night, 17 to 2.

### Two More Point Winners for Uncle Sam



Wide World
**Adolph Kiefer**
Brilliant Record-Breaking Backstroke Star of the United States Swimming Team



By a Staff Photographer
**Johnny Higgins**
Providence (R. I.) Breaststroke Swimmer, Who Finished Fourth in the Olympic 200-Meter Final

## Great Britain's Walker Cup Team Off for America

GLASGOW, Aug. 15 (AP)—Given a rousing farewell by golf enthusiasts, who presented them sprigs of white heather nine members of Great Britain's tradition - shattering Walker Cup golf team sailed in the Transylvania yesterday to play the American amateurs at the Pine Valley Club, Clementon, N. J., Sept. 2 and 3.

The tenth member of the youthful squad, Cecil Ewing of Sligo, Ireland, will embark at Dublin today.

Tradition was heaved overboard in the selection of this team in an effort to avenge a series of eight straight defeats since the international competition was instituted in 1922. The old time "big-name" favorites, who in the past would have automatically been given places on the team, were passed up in favor of newcomers with reputations for wrecking par.

Only Jock McLean, the 25-year-old Glasgaw stylist, who spins his iron shots like another Tommy Armour, and H. G. Bentley, the reigning English champion, survive from the last British Walker Cup team. Captained by the tenacious 39-year-old Dr. William Tweddell, the pudgy little man who gave Lawson Little such a battle in the British amateur last year, the team includes the one Irishman, four Scotch stars, and five of England's best Simon pures.

In addition to Tweddell, McLean, Bentley and Ewing they are Hector Thomson, 23 - year - old Scot who holds the British amateur title; John D. A. Langley, sensational 18-year-old Stowe schoolboy; G. Alec Hill, 26, of Sandy Lodge; Gordon Peters, 26, of Barrhead, Scot.; J. Morton Dykes, another young Scottish star, and Percy B. Lucas, 21, captain of the Cambridge University team and a left-handed player.

## Charlotte Boyle Still Swims Daily

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—The "Sea Gate flash" is still in the swim.

Fifteen years after the former Charlotte Boyle, once holder of half a dozen world's swimming records and close to 50 national and metropolitan championships, retired from competition, she still swims a half mile daily in the outdoor pool of the exclusive Genesee Valley Club.

The former world's record holder and national champion, who began her climb to aquatic fame when she was a young girl living in Sea Gate, N. Y., on Long Island, is now the wife of Henry W. Clune, Rochester newspaper columnist.

During the winter months, however, she does practically no swimming. Then her time is divided between the care of her home and three children and social welfare work with the Rochester chapter of the Junior League.

The children are all boys, George, 12, and the twins, Peter and William, 10.

Her records have been beaten, but she still holds the distinction of having developed the six-beat double-trudgeon crawl, now used by swimming champions at all distances.

Defeating Miss Claire Galligan in the National A. A. U. half-mile championship in the last year of the World War, Mrs. Clune proved for the first time the effectiveness of this stroke for distance swimming. It is still considered the most practicable stroke known.

Although Mrs. Clune resigned from competition and moved to Rochester at the time of her marriage, she has never lost interest in swimming. For several summers she was in charge of a large outdoor swimming pool at a local amusement park and for the past three summers she has managed the pool at the Genesee Valley Club, where she daily instructs members of Rochester society and their children.

**Boston Meets Chicago for Title**

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Boston opposes Chicago at Wrigley Field today for the International Typographical Union baseball championship. Boston, which beat Cincinnati, 14 to 3, yesterday, has won three games and lost one. Chicago, which trounced New York, 8 to 6, in the semifinals, has won four and lost none. If Boston wins today's scheduled game, another will be played to decide the title.

**American League**

**Results Aug. 14**

Cleveland 12, St. Louis 10.
Boston 9, Washington 0.
Philadelphia 10, New York 5.
**Detroit at Chicago, postponed.**

### Yesterday's Olympics At a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**Rowing**

Washington won eight-oared title in 6:25.4, with Italy second in 6:26 and Germany third in 6:26.4.

Dan Barrow, Philadelphia, finished third to Gustav Schaefer, Germany, and Josef Hasenoehri, Austria, in singles sculls, and Bill Dugan and John Houser, Philadelphia, finished fifth in double sculls won by Jack Beresford and Dick Southwood.

Germany, winning five finals, easily took team title.

**Swimming**

Adolf Kiefer set new Olympic and world record of 1:5.9 for 100-meter backstroke with Al Vande Weghe second and Taylor Drysdale fourth. Holland won women's 400-meter relay with Germany second and United States third.

Marshall Wayne led field at halfway mark of men's platform diving championship. Johnny Higgins qualified for men's 200-meter breaststroke final as Ray Kaye and Jack Kasley were eliminated. Jack Medica and Ralph Flanagan qualified for men's 1500-meter freestyle final with Jim Christy eliminated.

**Water Polo**

Germany tied Hungary, 2-2, in final round competition.

**Basketball**

United States won championship, defeating Canada, 19-8. Mexico beat Poland, 26-12, and Philippines whipped Uruguay, 33-23. Canada, Mexico, Poland, Philippines and Uruguay placed in that order behind the United States.

**Boxing**

Jackie Wilson qualified for bantamweight finals, beating Ortiz of Mexico, but Lou Laurie, flyweight, only other American survivor, was beaten by Matta, Italy, in semi-finals.

**Fencing**

Norman Armitage and Peter Bruder were eliminated in first round, and Dr. John R. Huffman in the second round of individual sabers competition.

**Handball**

Germany defeated Austria, 10-6, to win title. Switzerland took third place, defeating Hungary, 10-5.

**Field Hockey**

Holland defeated France, 4-3, to win third place.

**Esquestrian**

Capt. Ludwig Stubbendorf, Germany, led field in Olympic military dressage event with one more day of competition. Capt. John Willems ranked 14th, Capt. Earl Thomson 16th and Capt. Carl Raguse 41st.

## Weatherly Takes Batting Lead In American League

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Rookie Roy Weatherly of the Cleveland Indians climbed to the head of the big league batting race this week, but the heaviest hitting was done by another American Leaguer and three from the National. Weatherly passed the 200-at-bat deadline, and took over the pace-setting post with an average of .399.

Bill Dickey of the Yankees was the heaviest hitter, getting seven hits in 10 times at bat for a .700 mark for the week to climb from sixth to fifth place in the American League at .367, an advance of 10 points. His teammate, Lou Gehrig, who led both leagues last week, slipped to fourth at .374.

Johnny Mize of the Cardinals, No. 1 man in the National League; Paul Waner of the Pirates, and Frank Demaree of the Cubs all batted at a better than .500 pace for the week. Mize showed the biggest gain by getting 13 hits in 23 chances to boost his mark 18 points to .384. The 10 leading hitters in each league:

**American League**

| Player | G | AB | R | H | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weatherly, Cleveland | 49 | 213 | 45 | 85 | .399 |
| Averill, Cleveland | 112 | 458 | 98 | 175 | .382 |
| Appling, Chicago | 97 | 361 | 76 | 139 | .375 |
| Gehrig, New York | 110 | 417 | 132 | 156 | .374 |
| Dickey, New York | 83 | 327 | 83 | 120 | .367 |
| Sullivan, Cleveland | 69 | 237 | 34 | 86 | .363 |
| Radcliff, Chicago | 98 | 433 | 86 | 153 | .353 |
| Bell, St. Louis | 113 | 446 | 74 | 156 | .350 |
| Gehringer, Detroit | 110 | 453 | 109 | 158 | .349 |
| Walker, Detroit | 90 | 358 | 68 | 132 | .344 |

**National League**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mize, St. Louis | 81 | 250 | 56 | 96 | .384 |
| P. Waner, Pittsburgh | 103 | 410 | 68 | 150 | .366 |
| Medwick, St. Louis | 109 | 451 | 80 | 163 | .362 |
| Demaree, Chicago | 108 | 428 | 62 | 155 | .362 |
| Jordan, Boston | 92 | 364 | 61 | 124 | .341 |
| Lombardi, Cincinnati | 83 | 258 | 30 | 88 | .341 |
| Herman, Chicago | 107 | 448 | 74 | 150 | .335 |
| J. Moore, Phila. | 97 | 370 | 72 | 122 | .330 |
| Camilli, Philadelphia | 109 | 394 | 81 | 129 | .328 |
| Cuyler, Cincinnati | 105 | 425 | 75 | 139 | .327 |

### Baseball's Big Six

*By the Associated Press*

| | G | AB | R | H | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weatherly, Inds | 49 | 213 | 45 | 85 | .399 |
| Mize, Cards | 81 | 250 | 56 | 96 | 384 |
| Averill, Inds | 112 | 458 | 98 | 175 | .382 |
| Appling, W. Sox | 97 | 371 | 76 | 139 | .375 |
| P. Waner, Pitts | 103 | 410 | 68 | 150 | .366 |
| Medwick, Cards | 109 | 451 | 80 | 163 | .362 |
| Demaree, Cubs | 108 | 428 | 62 | 155 | .362 |

## Past Olympic Victors

**Fencing**

**Saber, Individual**

| Year and Place | Winner and Country |
|---|---|
| 1932 Los Angeles | Geroge Piller, Hungary |
| 1928 Amsterdam | E. Terstyanszky, Hungary |
| 1924 Paris | Alexandre Posta, Hungary |
| 1920 Antwerp | Nedo Nadi, Italy |
| 1912 Stockholm | M. J. Fuchs, Hungary |
| 1908 London | M. J. Fuchs, Hungary |
| 1904 St Louis | M. de Diaz, Cuba |
| 1896 Athens | M. Georgiadis, Greece |

**Football**

**Association Code**

| Year and Place | Winner | Year and Place | Winner |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 Amsterdam | Uruguay | 1912 Stockholm | Great Britain |
| 1924 Paris | Uruguay | 1908 London | Great Britain |
| 1920 Antwerp | Belgium | | |

**Swimming**

**200 Meters Breaststroke, Men**

| Year and Place | Winner and Country | Time |
|---|---|---|
| 1932 Los Angeles | Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan | 2m. 45.4s.† |
| 1928 Amsterdam | Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan | 2m. 48.8s. |
| 1924 Paris | R. D. Skelton, United States | 2m. 56.6s. |
| 1920 Antwerp | H. C. Malmoth, Sweden | 3m. 4.4s. |
| 1912 Stockholm | Walter Bathe, Germany | 3m. 1.8s. |
| 1908 London | Frank Holman, Great Britain | 3m. 9.2s. |

**1500 Meters, Men**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1932 Los Angeles | Knsoa Kitamura, Japan | 19m. 12.4s.* |
| 1928 Amsterdam | Arne Borg, Sweden | 19m. 51.8s. |
| 1924 Paris | Andrew Charlton, Australia | 20m. 6.6s. |
| 1920 Antwerp | Norman Ross, United States | 22m. 23.2s. |
| 1912 Stockholm | G. R. Hodgson, Canada | 22m. |
| 1908 London | Henry Taylor, Great Britain | 22m. 48.4s. |

**Highboard Diving, Men**

| Year and Place | Winner and Country |
|---|---|
| 1932 Los Angeles | Harold Smith, United States |
| 1928 Amsterdam | Pete Desjardins, United States |
| 1924 Paris | A. C. White, United States (Fancy) |
| | Richard Eve, Australia (Plain) |
| 1920 Antwerp | Clarence Pinkston, United States (Fancy) |
| | A Wallman, Sweden (Plain) |
| 1912 Stockholm | Erik Adlers, Sweden (Fancy) |
| | Erik Adlers, Sweden (Plain) |
| 1908 London | Albert Zurner, Germany (Fancy) |
| | H. Johansson, Sweden (Plain) |

**400 Meters, Women**

| Year and Place | Winner and Country | Time |
|---|---|---|
| 1932 Los Angeles | Helene Madison, United States | 5m. 28.5s.* |
| 1928 Amsterdam | Martha Norelius, United States | 5m. 42.8s. |
| 1924 Paris | Martha Norelius, United States | 6m. 2.2s. |

**Water Polo**

| Year and Place | Winner | Year and Place | Winner |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932 Los Angeles | Hungary | 1912 Stockholm | Great Britain |
| 1928 Amsterdam | Germany | 1908 London | Great Britain |
| 1924 Paris | France | 1904 St Louis | United States |
| 1920 Antwerp | Great Britain | | |

†Reizo Koike, Japan, set Olympic record 2m. 44.9s. in a semifinal heat.
*Olympic Record

## Seeding Net Stars Offers Problems For U. S. Officials

*By George E. Timpson*
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—The closing of the entries for the national singles championships for men and women, and the imminent closing of the national doubles for them as well as for the veterans and father and son, reveals a situation in regard to the seeding of the draws that will require careful study by the officials in charge before the draws can be made.

This is largely due to the problem involving the newcomers into the game this season, which has already developed certain personalities that force a determination as to whether they shall be recognized as potential seeded players or teams, or whether it would be better to leave them outside the seeded ranks, to work their way into stardom by their efforts against their elders in the championships.

Such players as Robert Riggs, Wayne Sabin, Joseph Hunt, Robert Underwood, Robert Harmon, individually and as teammates, among the men, and Dorothy Bundy, Dorothy Workman, Eleanor Dawson and Gussie Raegener, among the fair sex, have established records that call for careful consideration before old-time pairs and individuals of higher ranking should be placed ahead of them.

**Many New Arrangements**

There are other pairs to be considered, moreover, who are newly arranged, replacing well - known teams of which one of them was a partner. Thus, Wilmer Hines and Bunty Lawrence, and Henry M. Culley and Hunt, as well as Gregory Mangin and Frank A. Parker, Bryan M. Grant Jr., and J. Gilbert Hall, who have never been together before this season, but contain material of high standing in past years.

So, Irving C. Wright, who will have charge of the seeding in the Longwood championships, and the solons whose selections must be made for the singles during the following week, must decide whether they will abide by the 1935 ranking or throw the lists wide open to newcomers, on the basis of their season play. Naturally, Wilmer Allison and John W. Van Ryn, the national champions, and J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako, the Davis Cup selections, will top the doubles teams, but it would be hard to say, even on the basis of their season performances, which team is better at the present moment. Parker and Mangin and Grant and Hall, of the elders, and Harold Surface and John McDiarmid, Riggs and Sabin, Hines and Lawrence, Culley and Hunt, and Underwood and Harmon, to mention only a few, will be liable to break through to the semifinals at least, if afforded an opportunity as the seeded teams confront them.

**Youngsters May Surprise**

Two teams developed at Rye this week that might cause a sensation at Longwood, Burtz Boulware and Paul Guiberd, scored over Riggs and Sabin, and S. Ellsworth Davenport Jr. and Robert J. Kelleher were very close to a victory over Allison and Van Ryn.

The two Dorothys from California have victories to their credit this week over such teams as Mme. Henrotin and Dorothy Andrus, as well as a default from Virginia Rice Johnson and Katharine Winthrop, when the latter had to return home on account of the preparations for the Essex tourney next week, and Miss Dawson and Miss Raegener, utterly unheralded, accounted successively for Norma Taubele and Peggy Kerr, Mrs. Lamme and Mrs. Chapin, Mary Greef Harris and Gracyn Wheeler, and then carried Mrs. Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock, the Wightman Cup pair, to 7—5, 7—5, yesterday, before losing in the semifinals. Miss Raegener has a brilliant service of the style of Mrs. Moody, but is over exuberant in the vigor of her stroking, making many errors in consequence. As there is no national women's doubles ranking, these newcomers may have a chance to display themselves at Longwood in advantageous positions if the committee decides to place them on their current season play.

* * *

The arrival of Frederick J. Perry and the coming of a French team, takes care of the international phase of the championships, while Mme. Sylvia Jung Henrotin must be reckoned with also in any computation of the possibilities. She is now in the finals at Rye, and will meet another redoubtable upsetter tomorrow as Helen Pedersen sprang a surprise also by conquering Mrs. Van Ryn yesterday, ending the match with a love set.

* * *

Preparations for a special series of exhibition matches to take the place of the East-West series, at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, on Aug. 29 and 30, have been made, and a selection of players of high class, both men and women, will compete Due to the uncertainty of who will be free from the doubles at Longwood, the complete set of matches cannot yet be announced, but the list who have accepted, subject to this, is as follows: Perry, Budge, Grant, Mangin, Parker, Mako, Van Ryn Hall, McDiarmid, Riggs and Sabin. And surely even a few of these will furnish plenty of high-class play. Miss Babcock, Mrs. Van Ryn, Gracyn Wheeler and Alice Marble have also accepted, and four matches will be played each day, two singles and two doubles.

Fred Perry will make his first appearance since his sensational play in defense of the Davis Cup, this afternoon, in what promises to be an eventful affair, as his partner will be Allison, and a possible new Davis Cup doubles pair, J. Donald Budge and Frank A. Parker, will probably be their opponents.

**India Wins at Field Hockey**

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (AP)—India won the Olympic field hockey championship today by beating Germany, 8 to 1, in the final. Germany put up a great fight in the first half, holding the crack India team to a 1-to-0 lead, but the winners went wild in the last half and scored seven goals. Holland, who yesterday defeated France, took third place.

## Germans Show Great Strides In All Sports

*By R. Maillard Stead*
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, Aug. 15—Quite one of the most striking features of the Olympic Games, which conclude tomorrow, is the tremendous advance in sport of the promoting nation, Germany. In athletics, as in most things, the Germans have been encouraged to think nationally, and it was impressed upon the young men and women of the country, ever since it was decided to allot the 1936 Games to Berlin, that it was their duty to gain prominence in the various competitions. And that, most certainly, is what they have done. Their flag was the first to be hoisted in the Stadium, and the performance was repeated time after time as German competitors came through into first, second and third places.

Much has been written about the chauvinistic attitude of spectators here. But that was nothing more, after all, than the natural desire of the "home" crowd to see its own champions victorious. There was just the same thing at Los Angeles in 1932, Amsterdam in 1928, Paris in 1924, Antwerp in 1920 and London in 1908. Before that the games were not sufficiently international in character to cause much intensity in the stands. The Americans and British were away ahead of the rest of the world—and that was the way it was, the other countries being conscious that they could hardly expect to topple over the acknowledged giants of sport.

Now the situation is very different. In the past few years—to cite modern instances of all-round progress, the Japanese have shown that they can do many things in addition to fast swimming, the Scandinavian countries have shown that field and distance events are not all they can manage—as witness the Swede Standberg's running in the 100 meters—and numerous Argentinians, Greeks, Dutchmen, Brazilians and representatives of other nations have shown that they are near to, if not actually in, the very top flight. This leveling up of power among the nations may be accounted the fulfillment of an Olympic ideal, for it shows that the cult of sport (and with it sportsmanship) has spread all over the globe, as the Baron Pierre de Coubertin hoped it would do when he brought about the first Olympic Games of the modern series at Athens in 1896.

A clear index of the part that sport now plays in the public affairs of the nations is the Press Box here. Hundreds (or is it thousands?), of newspapermen gathered to report the Games, and the press headquarters are an absolute Tower of Babel. The facilities provided for them range from the installation of most elaborate transmission systems to typewriters furnished with Chinese characters. I got hold of one of those the other day by mistake and found it hard to believe. But then the whole of the 1936 Olympic Games is hard to believe, for a sports meeting of such magnitude has never been seen before.

## Max Euwe Takes Lead In Chess Tourney Play

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 15 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam took the lead in the international chess masters' tournament from Michael Botvinnik of Russia last night while Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France moved into a tie for third place.

Euwe, the world champion, defeated C. H. D. Alexander of London in 36 moves, outplaying him in a queen's gambit. It was Euwe's fourth victory.

Botvinnik was held to a draw by Dr. Alekhine in a fifth round contest, but Alekhine won his previously adjourned first-round game with Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia and tied for third with M. Vidmar of Yugoslavia.

Samuel Reshevsky of the United States was a pawn ahead at his second adjournment with E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany, after 56 moves. The summary:

**Fifth Round (By Boards)**

First, A. Alekhine, France, drew with M. Botvinnik, Russia; second, S. Flohr, Czechoslovakia, defeated E. Lasker, England; third, J. R. Capablanca, Cuba, defeated T. H. Tylor, England; fourth, S. Tartakower, Poland, adjourned with G. A. Thoas, England; fifth, E. D. Bogoljubow, Germany, adjourned with S. Reshevsky, United States; sixth, Reuben Fine, United States, drew with M. Vidmar, Yugoslavia; seventh, C. H. D. Alexander, England, lost to M. Euwe, Netherlands.

### Yesterday's Stars

*By the Associated Press*

**Lefty Grove, Red Sox**—Held Senators to four hits for 9—0 win.

**Frankie Hayes and Bob Johnson, Athletics**—Each hit homer and drove in three runs against Yankees.

**Babe Phelps, Dodgers**—Had four hits in four chances against Bees.

**Jim Ripple, Giants**—Batted in two of three runs against Phils.

**Frank Demaree, Cubs**—Hit homer and two singles, batting in two runs, in 7—5 win over Reds.

**Joe Vosmik, Indians**—Drove in three runs against Browns.

**American Association**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee | 77 | 48 | .616 |
| St. Paul | 71 | 55 | .563 |
| Kansas City | 67 | 57 | .540 |
| Minneapolis | 65 | 61 | .516 |
| Columbus | 64 | 62 | .508 |
| Indianapolis | 62 | 66 | .484 |
| Toledo | 49 | 76 | .392 |
| Louisville | 48 | 78 | .381 |

**Results Aug. 14**

Columbus 11, Minneapolis 7.
Columbus 7, Minneapolis 0.
Kansas City 16, Indianapolis 5.
Milwaukee 7, Louisville 4.
Only games.

**Pacific Coast League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 77 | 64 | .546 |
| Seattle | 76 | 66 | .535 |
| San Diego | 75 | 67 | .528 |
| Oakland | 74 | 68 | .521 |
| Missions | 73 | 69 | .514 |
| Los Angeles | 70 | 71 | .496 |
| San Francisco | 66 | 76 | .465 |
| Sacramento | 57 | 87 | .396 |

**Results Aug. 14**

Oakland 8, Portland 4.
Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 3.
Seattle 9, Sacramento 5.
**San Diego 5, Missions 1.**

## Yankees Drop Third Game In Four This Week

Can it be that the New York Yankees have run into the slump a few of the scribes predicted? A glance at this past week's record would seem to indicate that they have.

Including Monday's games, the Yankees have registered only one victory in four starts, dropping two out of three to the Washington Senators and one to the Philadelphia Athletics. Over this stretch, their pitching has been decidedly unsteady and their batting attack ineffective.

**Lead by 10 Games**

As a result of this slump, the Yankee lead in the American League pennant race now stands at 10 games, where six days ago it was 12. Of course a 10-game lead should be wide enough, but unless the Yanks change their tactics without delay, there is still time for an upset as the teams go into the home stretch.

While the New Yorkers have run into difficulties, the second-place Cleveland Indians have sailed along at a smooth gait, hoping against hope that the leaders would stumble.

Yesterday, the Athletics gave the Yankees a lesson in hitting. At Shibe Park, Connie Mack's pupils piled up 17 safeties, including six doubles and three home runs, to gain a 10-to-5 decision. Bob Johnson and Frank Hayes each smashed four-baggers with a mate on base. Al Niemiec added the other, his first in the majors. The A's drove big Charlie Ruffing out of the box in the fifth inning. It was Philadelphia's first triumph over the Yankees since late in May.

**Grove Wins 14th**

Bob Grove put a soft pedal to the report that this is his last season with the Red Sox, when he stepped to the rubber yesterday and blanked the Washington Senators, 9 to 0, on four hits. The veteran delivered hitless ball after the third inning. He struck out five and walked only one. It was his fourteenth victory.

The National League race remained unchanged yesterday, although the Chic

Business and Industry

# Consumer Demand Continues Strong Near 1931 High Levels

Commerce and Finance

## Business Upswing Cannot Be Stopped States Executive

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Predicting that the current upswing in general business cannot be held back regardless of the political outcome of next November, but saying that an added favorable stimulus would be afforded should Landon be elected, James O. McKinsey, an executive of Marshall Field & Co., and professor of business at University of Chicago, outlined some objectives for business executives in the present complex business world.

**Profit System Upheld**

He urged the 2000 merchants attending the Interstate Merchants Council convention so to conduct their industries that the capitalistic system may be proved to be the one best able to serve the social good. In the changing political and economic regimes all about us, Mr. McKinsey said, and in the midst of so much talk about production for profit and production for use, he believed that the profit system would prove the best for this country.

"There may be a time in some Utopia when people will be satisfied to work without the profit incentive," he said, "but that time is far away, and our main objective now is to convince people that the social good is advantaged by the profit system. We believe that profits should be earned."

**Big Growth in Fixed Assets**

In tracing the industrial development since the World War, Mr. McKinsey pointed out that the acuteness of the depression was due largely to the fact that such large amounts had been invested in fixed assets. Contrary to the usual opinion, he thought that the excess productive capacities which have been developed will not be so serious as some people think. The New Deal, he said, had brought uncertainties in its legislation and also had tended to increase prices and to create a demand for staple products.

More research to ascertain just what customers were looking for was urged and more co-operation between the manufacturer and the merchant. Many factories have been rendered idle because the manufacturers were trying to produce what they wanted rather than what the customer wanted. Customers must be taken into consideration much more during the next decade than they have been in the past, Mr. McKinsey concluded.

## Far-West Building Rises 300 Per Cent

*By the Associated Press*

San Francisco, Aug. 15

BUILDING activity has expanded about 300 per cent through the far West during the last two years.

Averaging more than $20,000,000 a month for the last three months, building permits issued in the seven far western states ran about four times the values recorded for the same months of 1934.

A compilation made from permit records in the principal city and county offices of the seven states by Sam Eubank, editor of The Daily Pacific Builder, gives the July total as $20,786,968. This compared with the July, 1935, total of $11,443,410, and the July, 1934, total of $5,130,474.

The coast trend prior to 1934 was downward, irregular, but persistent, for six or seven years.

This year the value of building projects, notably home construction, has been running fairly close to double the 1935 showing.

California leads all parts of the United States in per capita building of new homes.

## Retail Business Up 12 to 15 P. C. Above 1935 Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Retail sales during the past week were maintained close to the comparative level of 1931, although consumer buying was not so brisk as during the opening week of the month, according to the weekly survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

The dwindling stocks of summer merchandise reduced the usual number of clearance sales, the report said, and the acquisition of fall goods was hampered by the hot weather. Most of the volume for the week was built up by the August promotional events. Sales of fur garments were reported as double last year's by some retailers and buying was substantial in winter cloth coats. In furniture, house furnishings, and floor coverings, interest continued unabated. School clothing has started to move, and sales of dry goods and groceries increased.

**Merchants Caught Short**

"As the recurrence of the heat wave caught many merchants short of summer goods," the survey continues, "few cities reported an increase in distribution for the week and at some centers the decline amounted to 3 to 5 per cent. This reduced the estimated gain of retail sales to 12 to 15 per cent over the comparative 1935 week, taking the country as a whole.

"In the New England States, the increase was lowered slightly to 10 to 18 per cent, as factory operations and tourist trade were undiminished. Buying power in the East was well maintained, a decrease still leaving the average 12 to 20 per cent higher than for the corresponding 1935 week.

"Heaviest rains in more than a month added millions to prospective farm income in the Middle West, but sales were down 6 to 8 per cent for the week, which narrowed the spread over last year's to 10 to 16 per cent. Recovering from the slump of the past month, volume for the Northwest rose 10 to 14 per cent from the 1935 showing.

"Sales were off somewhat in the South, as the gain was shortened to 18 to 20 per cent. The more favorable agricultural situation kept the increase for the Southwest at 25 to 30 per cent. The moderate decline reported by the Pacific coast retailers cut the advantage over 1935 to 12 to 15 per cent.

**Wholesale Buying Active**

"Buying at wholesale proceeded unmindful of the smaller gains recorded temporarily for retail distribution. Trade shows and 'Market Week' events continued to attract throngs of merchants to the leading centers, while shortened inventories and firm or inclining prices brought out advance commitments two to three weeks earlier than usual.

"As reorders mounted for the preseasonal fall lines displayed, wholesale volume was estimated at 20 to 30 per cent more than that for the corresponding 1935 week. With the extent of the purchasing power in their communities now fairly accurately determined, retailers in drought districts were less hesitant about releasing deferred orders," concludes the survey.

## Attenuated U. S.-German Trade May See Further Serious Drop

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — Further serious trouble has developed for American-German trade during the last month. The result may be as much as a 50 per cent reduction in the already attenuated volume of this trade. And no relief appears in sight, or even politically possible.

The trouble started June 11 when the United States Treasury, acting under provisions of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930, imposed "countervailing duties" on ten items of German goods coming to this country, effective July 11. The anti-dumping section of the law requires that an additional duty be imposed on goods which come here under export subsidy or governmental assistance of any kind. Germany extends such help to its exporters partly in the form of outright subsidies, partly through permission to accept the so-called Aski and registered marks in payment; these sell at prices around 20-30 cents against the present par value of 40 cents for the "free mark."

**No Abatement Possible**

German trade officials in this country went to Washington and tried, but without avail, to get the Treasury to abate these duties. The Treasury was unable to change its ruling because it was unable to change the law.

This would not have been a serious blow, except to the particular items affected. But in July, German firms exporting to the United States suddenly were presented, at American consular officers in Germany, with a special form to fill out, giving the amount of help, subsidy, assistance, or compensation granted them by the German Government.

This put them in a quandary. German law makes it treasonous to reveal the required information, but without it consular invoices could no longer be had.

Finding protest unavailing, the German Government took the only way out. It announced on Aug. 1 that all subsidies to exporters to the United States would be abandoned. And on Aug. 3 it announced that exporters would therefore not be permitted to accept Aski or registered marks in payment for exports to the United States.

**Not a Retaliation**

This action can in no way be considered a retaliation. The German Government understands the position of the Treasury, whose only legal fault was in not having obeyed the law and imposed the countervailing duties and the questionnaire long ago. On the other hand it was equally incompatible with German principles to abandon the principle of secret subsidies.

The Aski mark is merely a hand-to-mouth form of trade credit. When an American exporter sells in Germany he gets paid in Aski (Auslandersonderkonti, or "foreign special account"). It is a mark credit in a German bank. To cash in, he must find an American importer from Germany who is bringing in goods which the German Government allows to be paid for in Aski. They strike a deal and the importer gets his Aski and the exporter his cash. If he was wise, he found such a buyer for his Aski before he made his original export sale.

Naturally, if Germans can no longer export for Aski, the market for them disappears and American exporters must demand real money, such as dollars, of which the Germans have very little, or London balances, of which they have not much more.

**Trade Now Balanced**

American trade with Germany normally runs about 2 to 1 in favor of the United States. During the big boom in German bonds between 1924 and 1928 it went up as high as 5 to 1, but now it is down to about 1 to 1. This is because the Germans have done their best to restrict their imports and increase their exports. The Aski mark is one method, used particularly in their trade with us and with South America. Since the German importer is allowed to pay in Aski, and the exporter to take payment in Aski, only under severe regulation, this enabled the German Government to stimulate its exports and to restrict its imports to officially designated essential commodities, which in the American trade means chiefly cotton and petroleum products.

Trade opinion here is that but one way out of the impasse is possible and that is not likely to be taken. Herr Schacht, actual economic dictator of Germany, might devalue the mark. But for reasons which nobody tries very hard to fathom, he is not expected to. His power has recently been increased by his demotion and the placing of Captain Goering in nominal charge of finances. This shields Schacht tnd lets Goering take the rap for unpopular policies.

There is irony in the situation, for the Aski and registered marks are now selling at approximately the value of the free mark before the devaluation of the dollar. It is only because the mark is not nominally devalued that the mark credits customarily used in German-American business fall, within the purview of the American law, in the category of artificially depreciated currencies. If the Germans were to go the whole hog and abandon all use of the "free" 40-cent mark, then the Aski would no longer be a depreciated currency.

**Jumps Cost of German Goods**

Of course, with the subsidies and special currencies eliminated by Germany, the United States Treasury's countervailing duties will presumably be rescinded. However, the new conditions mean that American imports from Germany will cost about 65 per cent more, while American exports to Germany will bring about 40 per cent less.

The articles on which the countervailing duties were originally imposed were cameras, china tableware, cotton and rayon gloves, leather gloves, surgical instruments, calf and kid leather, glass tree ornaments, metal-covered paper, thumb tacks, toys and dolls. Those on cameras, calf and kid leather, and surgical instruments, have been rescinded. Only Congress can repeal or make exceptions to the antidumping clause of the Hawley-Smoot Act, and it is not a safe thing politically to do, even for Democrats.

German-American business has been shrinking for years, as the following table shows:

| Year | Exports | Imports |
|---|---|---|
| 1926-30 (av.) | $400,364,000 | $210,570,000 |
| 1930 | 278,269,000 | 176,081,000 |
| 1931 | 166,050,000 | 127,039,000 |
| 1932 | 133,668,000 | 73,572,000 |
| 1933 | 140,024,000 | 78,185,000 |
| 1934 | 108,738,000 | 68,805,000 |
| 1935 | 91,662,000 | 77,741,000 |
| 1936 (5 mos.) | 40,815,000 | 29,958,000 |

## Soy Bean Crop's Place in the Sun Becoming Secure

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Soy beans as a crop have stood up under adverse weather conditions, and many farmers in the Middle West are optimistic as they witness the price rise to $1.40 a bushel, compared with 93 cents in June. They look over their fields of beans which defy pests and welcome torrid rays of the sun, and wonder why they did not plant more.

Reports from Illinois say that some farmers are feeding soy beans, first intended for commercial purposes, to the stock because of lack of other grains. Some farmers have slackened their efforts and did not plant the usual second crop of soy beans. Now these farmers are learning that the bean is unaffected by drought conditions and will thrive regardless of rains.

It is estimated that the number of acres planted to soy beans in the United States is about 5,000,000, which is approximately one third more than in 1934.

In Ohio and Indiana the soy bean crop is rated as "pretty good." In Illinois it is estimated that the yield will be a little more than 17,000,000 bushels.

Leading the advance in farm prices, the soy bean shot up four cents in one day on the Chicago market recently. For several years soy beans have been quoted on the Chicago Board of Trade. The beans are shipped into the city in carload lots, the same as corn and other grain, and sold in the same way. In Illinois, soy oil sales are running 40 per cent ahead of last year, according to the Illinois Agricultural Association.

**Demand Is Expanding**

Demand for the soy bean for commercial purposes is increasing rapidly. Many more parts of the automobile than now will be manufactured from the soy bean eventually, it is expected. Soy bean meal is submitted to a high pressure which results in a bean plastic which has the consistency of putty. This is molded into dashboards for automobiles, distributor parts, steering wheels, horn buttons, switches and other mechanisms.

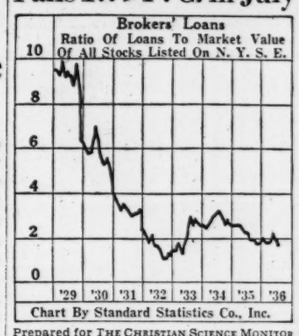
More ways for turning the bean into edible food is being discovered, according to the Soy Bean Products Company here. One of the most recent products is the nut-like confection obtained by removing the bitter taste from the bean, processing it, and getting this new food which is used in candy and bakery goods. The nut has many advantages, the bakers say, for it stays crisp in the dough and does not become rancid.

**Soy Beans for Foods**

More bakers are adopting soy bean flour, it is reported. From every 100 bushels of flour which the present-day baker uses, about two pounds are made of the soy bean. Approximately 80 per cent of the bakers are using this flour mixed with other varieties because it keeps the bread fresh longer, it has been discovered. Bakers are putting "soyette" bread on the market which the baker claims is just as good two weeks after it is baked as the day it came out of the oven. They are also getting ready for the market a soyette white bread and a honey bread.

All told, the soy bean has reached almost 1500 different uses ranging all the way from plain food for the cattle, through oil for paint and mechanical parts of cars to edible ingredients for the family table. Although this Asiatic legume was grown in China 5000 years ago, it has only recently obtained a good start in this country.

## Brokers' Loan Rates Falls 1.79 P. C. in July




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH the Federal Reserve requiring that margins in individual brokerage accounts be equal to over 55 per cent of the market value of holdings to permit new purchases, brokers' loans have assumed added meaning in recent months.

Although only a relatively small part of total securities are held in margin accounts, their activity plays a disproportionately important role in short-term price trends and in daily turnover on the leading exchanges.

For this reason, more than usual significance is attached to last month's drop of $21,161,834 in borrowings of Stock Exchange member firms on collateral in New York. At the same time, the total market value of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange increased by $3,150,000,000, so that the ratio of loans to value dropped to 1.79 per cent.

## Six Major Cities Bequest Centers For $508,520,847

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Bequests for philanthropic bequests in six major cities in the United States totaled more than $500,000,000 in the five depression years ending Jan. 1, 1936, a compilation by the John Price Jones Corporation, fund-raising consultants, discloses. The total was $508,520,847 for the cities of New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore.

Education was the chief beneficiary, with a total of $145,614,322. The second concern of the philanthropists, as indicated by the size and number of their bequests, was promotion and conservation of health. The total for this cause was $101,318,748.

Bequests for miscellaneous reform totaled $93,577,048. Other causes benefiting from bequest giving were: Religious purposes, $70,957,675; fine arts, $17,227,736; foreign relief, $7,846,322, and play and recreation, $1,908,129.

New York City philanthropists bequeathed approximately three fourths of the total bequests compiled—$374,293,372. Other totals by cities were: Chicago, $50,020,279; Philadelphia, $48,051,587; Washington, $15,261,711; Boston, $13,998,409; Baltimore, $6,895,489.

## June Employment At New High Level

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A new peak for employment was reached in June; nearly 6,000,000 persons have obtained employment since the depression low point for employment, and employment is now only 5,707,000 persons below the 1929 average, are statements of the Alexnader Hamilton Institute in a current release on the subject of employment.

The total number of persons employed in the United States in June was 38,996,000, compared with 38,903,000 in May and with 37,754,000 in June last year according to the institute. At the low for the depression in March, 1933, the number employed was 33,062,000. Thus, 5,934,000 persons have found employment since the low point was reached.

As compared with the predepression peak in October, 1929, when 46,015,000 persons were employed, employment in June this year was smaller by 7,019,000 persons.

## Order to Reduce Excess Reserves In Effect Today

NEW YORK (AP) — The nation's banking reservoir held a near-peak supply of loanable funds today as bankers prepare to carry out the order of the Federal Reserve Board for a reduction in surplus as a means of tightening control over the flow of credit.

The reserve system's weekly condition statement showed balances of member banks in excess of legal requirements had increased $120,000,000 to $3,170,000,000. The peak for this foundation of vast credit expansion was about $3,300,000,000 last December.

This pool of potential credit, technically known as "excess reserves," is believed to have been cut to about $1,700,000,000, in accordance with the reserve board's orders a month ago for a 50 per cent boost in the percentage of deposits member banks must hold in reserve with the system.

The financial community, meanwhile, seemed to have scuttled apprehension that money conditions would be influenced appreciably by the move, the first important exercise of the strengthened control over the money machinery entrusted to the reserve board in the 1935 Banking Act.

United States Government obligations, which were hit by a flurry of liquidation when the order was announced, has been selling this week for the most part at new high levels. Average yields on government issues were figured to have fallen below 2½ per cent as a striking reminder of the decline in interest rates under pressure of the mounting supply of surplus bank funds the last few years.

The reserve board in its announcement said the order was not a reversal of its efforts to promote low interest rates but was a further measure to encourage "sound business recovery and confidence in the long-term investment market."

From this many analysts inferred it was attempting to allay fear of injurious credit inflation, springing from the unprecedented surplus of reserves, and to spur revival of the heavy industries which depend in large measure upon long-term investment in the tools of big-scale production.

## A Window in Threadneedle Street

**By David Wills**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Last year Winston Churchill presented to the House of Commons as fact an unsubstantiated estimate that Germany was spending £800 millions in a year on rearmament, urged the Government to do something about it. We are now doing something to the tune of £200 million a year, yet our more ardent militarists dismiss this effort with contempt, urge us to outdo Germany. The Chancellor has just assured us that the direct taxpayer has seen the worst, by which he means that our next year's increased armament expenditure will be raised by loan. And so we follow in Germany's footsteps.

Many Europeans are intensely conscious of the tragedy which may result from our present troubles, and one of the most dangerous elements in the whole situation is that we are beginning to be fatalists. Although it is clear that nothing could be more effective in reducing the political tension than a world-wide economic recovery, practically nothing is being done about it.

**Self-Containment Harmful**

Germany is using her weapons of exchange clearing agreements and trade restrictions to extend her influence over southeastern and central Europe, and it cannot be denied that she may get some economic advantages from this policy. The economic benefits which may accrue are only a fraction of those which could be obtained through world recovery of international trade, but with every country in the world concerned to prevent imports,

Both Ifaly and Japan are similarly turning to a colonial empire as a solution of population, raw material, and market difficulties in the home land, and the most menacing feature is not that the so-called unsatisfied nations should turn to imperialism for their economic ills, but that the satisfied powers should be thinking in the same terms, should be determined that the hungry powers shall not expand at their expense. Even outside observers tend to think in the same way; Prof. W. Y. Elliot, for example, in a recent series in the Monitor, suggested that a necessary step in solving the problem was for the imperial powers to do something to grant the justifiable economic demands of the hungry powers for colonies. And yet nothing could be clearer in economic experience than that possession of an empire does practically nothing to relieve economic distress.

It is impossible for the British Empire to be self-contained and economically isolated from the rest of the world; Britain cannot absorb the Dominions' output of raw materials, the Dominions cannot and do not wish to absorb England's output of manufactures. Possession of Manchuria has done nothing to relieve Japan's economic troubles; Abyssinia will not be Italy's salvation. The population, raw material, and market arguments in justification of imperialism are all complete fallacies. Belief in such arguments, whether aggressively by the hungry powers or defensively by the satisfied, can only result in war, disillusion, and further war.

**Real Solution Awaited**

Not all European economists and politicians have accepted the inevitability of imperialism, and it is to be hoped for the peace of the world that a determined effort will be made to adopt a real solution. What that solution might be is suggested by the Scandinavian experience, for example. Sweden, Norway and Denmark are not particularly rich in natural resources, yet by means of international trade, and by practicing a genuine economic as well as political democracy they have secured a higher average standard of living than practically any other country in the world. Most British economists, of whatever persuasion, would probably agree that in the long run the only solution for the world's troubles is to establish economic democracy, break down currency restrictions, and quota regulations, restore an impartial and non-discriminating commercial policy throughout the world, and guarantee freedom of trade in existing colonial empires for all nations by operating the colonies as mandates under the supervision of a resurrected and potent League of Nations.

Most of our economists and many politicans would accept this as the only real solution; yet the fatalistic tendency of the times drives many of them to describe it as a mere Utopian dream, if only on the ground that the hungry powers have now convinced themselves that no strategy but the imperial will redress their grievances, and that the democratic countries have proved themselves so weak that the expanding powers would not listen to reason even if it were offered to them. It is still arguable that the situation has not reached this impasse, and that under determined and skillful leadership Europe could be saved from the results of her present folly.

**Country as Whole Gains**

For each country stands to gain from such a solution far more than some of her vested interests would lose. The longer the attempt is delayed the worse the situation becomes, the more closely Germany, for instance, becomes tied up with Central and South East Europe to the exclusion of the rest of the world. But if the attempt were made now it might succeed. For Germany it offers the economic expansion she so urgently needs, access to foreign markets and to sources of raw materials; opportunities for her nationals to play their part in promoting world recovery, and above all peace. For France the advantages are enormous. Her present government stands or falls on economic results, and the longer it is left to work out its contradictory economic policies without the help of world recovery the more likely it is to fail. As part of a general settlement she would gain stabilization of exchanges, freedom of trade, and relief from the now overpowering menace of feared German aggression.

England would gain from an expansion of foreign trade to provide relief for her chonically depressed export industries, would have to stabilize her currency. Italy would gain along with Germany, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would be freed from the fear of German attack. The United States would find an alternative and much more effective policy to replace her bilateral trade agreements which are rapidly meeting with unsurmountable difficulties, and would gain stabilization of international currencies in return for modification of her prohibitive tariffs. Japan would find relief from the trade wars which threaten her in most of her markets.

It is believed by many British economists that this scheme is the absolute minimum solution which offers any alternative to trial by combat. Its advantages would be immeasurable. But one of the chief stumbling blocks is that the lead in negotiations would have to be taken, among others, by England, and we are faltering in our devotion to the economic democracy which is essential in each country if the scheme is to succeed. If a country does not believe in economic democracy at home, it cannot advocate it abroad. Most of our recent economic measures have been monopolistic and dictatorial rather than democratic. Yet the consequences of our present policies may be so tragic that I can hardly conceive that at least one more attempt will not be made to reverse economic nationalism, restore international freedom of trade. I can see no other alternative method of securing peace.

## Slightly Less Wool Used in Six Months of 1936 Than 1935

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The first six months of 1936 witnessed a decline of about 6 per cent in the amount of wool going into the production of clothing, blankets and other wool products, compared with the corresponding period of 1935; and a feature of the half-yearly figures was the unusually large percentage of foreign wools figuring in consumption—more than 25 per cent of the total, according to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. During June the use of apparel-class wool increased substantially, the consumption level for that month being well above normal levels.

The proportion of foreign wools used in the coming months, however, is expected to be less, what with imports falling off and domestic wool coming into the market, and the price of spot foreign wools offering no inducement to domestic manufacturers. Also, the stock figures published by the Federal Bureau of the Census show that only 25 per cent of total stocks held at the end of June consisted of foreign wools as compared with 43 per cent three months previous, and that there was a 20 per cent reduction in actual volume of foreign wools held.

The association also notes that arrivals of domestic wool in the market usually reach a peak in July and that at the end of June, exclusive of the wool which might arrive in the market in July, there was the equivalent of 152,000,000 pounds of scoured wool being held by merchants and manufacturers, with the dealers holding somewhat more than half.

Manufacturers, with stocks greater than in June, 1935, and with the lower consumption rate this year, would seem to be in a more favorable position as regards their raw material, adds the association.

## Continental Can Names Several Vice-Presidents

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The board of directors of Continental Can Co., Inc., has named S. J. Steele, vice-president in charge of sales, and J. F. Hartlieb, vice-president, as executive vice-presidents.

These additional vice-presidents were elected: F. J. O'Brien, formerly general manager of production, to be in charge of manufacture; F. Gladden Searle, formerly general sales manager, was put in charge of sales; Arthur V. Crary, of the general line sales department; J. S. Snelham; M. S. Huffman, at present a director with headquarters on the Pacific coast.

## New Life Insurance For Seven Months Has Small Decline

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The output of new life insurance during the first seven months of 1936 was 4.3 per cent below the corresponding period of last year, according to a report made by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce. In July production was 16.8 per cent less than in July, 1935.

Total new business for the seven months was $5,117,382,000 compared with $5,348,860,000 in the first seven months of 1935. New ordinary life insurance was $3,191,694,000 against $3,382,207,000, a decrease of 5.6 per cent. Industrial insurance was $1,580,235,000, against $1,493,461,000, an increase of 5.8 per cent. Group insurance was $345,453,000, against $473,192,000, a decline of 27 per cent.

Group insurance declined 70.4 per cent from $267,582,000 to $79,323,000, but the figure for July, 1935, was an all-time high record for any month in this class of insurance.

## Consolidated Oil Corp. Earns 49c. on Common

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Reporting earnings for the six months of 1936, ended June 30, the Consolidated Oil Corporation displayed a net income of $7,029,374 after charges, taxes, reserves, canceled leases, abandonments and dry holes, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 49 cents a share on the 13,944,886 shares of common stock outstanding, exclusive of treasury shares. No official comparison is available, but it is understood that earnings in the first six months of 1935 on the same basis were approximately $3,000,000.

The company's equity in the undistributed earnings of controlled companies not included in its income account amounted to $243,387. No provision was made for surtax on undistributed profits under the Revenue Act of 1936, but the normal federal income tax was deducted. Deductions for depreciation and depletion amounted to $9,354,120. Gross earnings, exclusive of intercompany sales, intercompany transportation charges and federal and state gasoline and oil taxes, were $97,576,071.

## World Shipbuilding Rises, With Motor Vessels in Lead

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—No abatement of the upward trend in world shipbuilding, which was evident in the early part of the year, occurred during the second three months, says Foreign Shipping News, a bulletin published by the Department of Commerce.

Based on Lloyd's Register of Shipping, total world tonnage under construction of merchant vessels of 100 gross tons and over amounted to 1,951,005 tons, an increase of 130,000 tons compared with the total reported at the end of March. Of the June total, motor vessels accounted for 1,184,231 tons, or 61 per cent of the world aggregate, it was stated.

Gains during the June quarter were reported for all the leading shipbuilding nations with the exception of France and Italy. At the end of June, Great Britain and Ireland had under construction 848,732 tons of merchant shipping, an increase of 6000 tons over the March total, while the United States had 90,275 tons, compared with 49,760 at the end of March.

Taken as a group, all other countries showed a gain of approximately 84,000 tons in the June quarter as compared with the preceding three-month period. Russia, it is pointed out, is not included in the world tonnage statistics, as authentic returns from this country have not been available for some time, according to the Commerce Department.

Six large ships, each of 20,000 gross tons or more, were reported as being built during the June quarter, four of which are in Great Britain and Ireland and one each in Holland and Germany, it was stated.

## G. E. Warren Corp. Begins Ten Suits Against Gov't

NEW YORK (AP)—The George E. Warren Corporation, with offices here and in Boston, Mass., began 10 suits against the United States for amounts aggregating $75,000.

Claims are based on excess duties on coal and coke shipments from England and Germany, paid by the company in 1932 and 1933, and later returned by the Government. The company claims interest for the period the money was retained with expenses, damages and the amount of additional income taxes charged against the sums returned.

## July Living Costs 3.4 P. C. Higher Than In Like 1935 Month

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The cost of living in the United States increased 0.1 per cent in July over June because of small increases in the cost of each of the major groups except clothing, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The cost of living in July was 3.4 per cent higher than in July, 1935, 18.8 per cent than in April, 1933, the low point of the depression, but 15.1 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

Food prices rose 0.2 per cent from June to July, which made them 4.8 per cent higher than in July, 1935, 40.4 per cent higher than in March, 1933, and 21.1 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

Rents continued on their upward trend in evidence since January, 1934, rising 0.6 per cent from June to July. Since July, 1935, rents have advanced 10.8 per cent and since January, 1934, 24.6 per cent, but they are 15.1 per cent below the level of July, 1929.

Clothing prices again declined, the decrease from June to July amounting to 0.4 per cent. The clothing price level of July, 1936, was 1.9 per cent below that of July, 1935, and 25.3 per cent below that of July, 1929. Since the low of 1933, clothing prices have increased 20.3 per cent.

Coal prices moved upward seasonally, 0.5 per cent from June to July, which made them 2.0 per cent higher than a year ago, but 7.2 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

The cost of gas and electricity, which is ascertained as of January and July of each year, was 0.5 per cent lower in July than at the begnning of the year, 0.9 per cent lower than a year ago and 9.1 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

The cost of sundries in July was 0.1 per cent higher than in June, 0.6 per cent higher than in July, 1935, and 4.6 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 117.4 cents in July, 1936, as compared with 117.5 cents in June, 1936, 121.4 cents in July, 1935, and 100 cents in 1923.


## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information*

**AGENTS WANTED**

BIG PROFITS—Sell finest 21-folder $1 size Christmas assortment; Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious Boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-19, Mass

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples. WHITE'S QUAINT SHOP, 500 Westfield, Mass.

EXTRA money selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment; 100% profit; de luxe, etching, gift wrapping, religious, humorous, everyday boxes, personal Christmas cards; bonuses; samples on approval; experience unnecessary. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179 Lincoln, Dept Z, Boston, Mass.

EXTRA cash selling $1 folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. Bonus. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. SCHWER Dept. 287, Westfield, Mass.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

Shawmut Realty Trust
1 to 7 Room Suites
$30 to $76 Slightly more if furnished.
Adjacent to The Mother Church
We advise renting now for the more desirable suites
24A Clearway St Tel KEN 048.
BOSTON

**MULTIGRAPHING**

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif VAndike 1359

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

FOR SALE—A Stradivarius violin, made by Antonio Stradivarius in 1721. If interested address: STRADAVARIUS, 20 Lexington Ave., Mansfield, Ohio.

**REAL ESTATE**

FOR SALE, BIG BARGAIN

PACIFIC GROVE, CALIF.—12 lots, 11-room house, modern furnishings and equipment throughout; 5 garages, large electrically equipped laundry, large furnace and store rooms, 3 baths, 2 showers; fine marine view; ideal climate; excellent for residence or guest house; cash or terms. Address JAMES H. AMES, Bowdoinham, Maine.

SAN FRANCISCO—Exposition investment for sale. Downtown hotel, 122 rooms, 50 per cent baths. Elderly owner desires freedom. Eleanore Petersen, 420 Market Street.

## Local Classified
### United States and Canada

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

Attractive garden court apartments . . . 1 to 5 rooms . . . in Boston's educational center . . . modern elevator building . . . selected tenants
ROOSEVELT
21 FORSYTH ST. IN FENWAY
Nordblom Managed KEN. 6178

BOSTON—Living room, bedroom, kitchenette, private bath, furnished; Bay State Road. Call KENmore 1612.

EVERY FACILITY
for a smart mode of living at moderate cost. A selection of unfurnished suites now available
MYLES STANDISH
KENMORE SQ. Convenient to Everything
Nordblom Management Com. 4500

MILTON, MASS., near terminal—5 rooms, reception hall, sun parlor, screened porch, 2 fireplaces, electric refrigeration; or upper suite of 7 rooms, last tenant 11 years. Tel. BLU. 0630.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Two rooms and bath, one room and bath; homelike, modern, all conveniences. 1707 Mt. Vernon St. Poplar 5461.

STRATHCONA HALL
Overlooking the Charles
Furnished or unfurnished 7-room suites 2 baths; five 4-room suites, 1 bath and porches; outside sunny rooms, fireplaces, modern facilities; reasonable rentals
992 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Cambridge, Mass.

SIX-ROOM heated apartment for rent; with or without garage. Center Newton 0861—(Mass.).

SEE NEXT PAGE

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

CORONATION
OF KING EDWARD VIII
Bristol (Eng.) publishes pamphlet and film: "Bristol, the Birthplace of America". First Wesleyan Chapel in the world. Penn armour. First American Consulate. Free booklet Development Board, 1 Bristol Bridge, Bristol 1 (Eng.)

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank | Aug. 19 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | Aug. 21 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Sept. 10 |
| Home Savings Bank | Sept. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Sept. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Sept. 10 |
| Dorchester Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Sept. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Aug. 20 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | Aug. 20 |
| Cambridge Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Medford Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Sept. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Sept. 10 |
| No. Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge | Sept. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |

# Local Classified Advertising

## United States and Canada

*(Continued)*

REAL ESTATE LOANS REAL ESTATE LOANS

## MORTGAGES

Henry W. Savage, Inc., announce that they have been appointed Loan Correspondent for the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, one of the oldest life insurance companies in America. They are prepared to arrange loans on new or modern single houses and investment properties for periods of 10, 15 or 20 years at attractive interest rates and with small payments on principal. Upon receipt of applications for loans commitments may be made if necessary within forty-eight hours, also commitments may be made on plans and specifications of properties under construction or about to be built. Address all correspondence to:

**HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.**

273 HARVARD STREET BROOKLINE, MASS.

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Well-located, completely furn. apartment, living room, enclosed porch, kitchen, bath; light, gas, parking. 41 Clark Rd. LON. 8691.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

SMALL furnished housekeeping apartment in or near White Plains, N. Y.; moderate rental. Write Box S-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY TIME HOUSE

In the Catskill Mountains, supervised swimming pool; a delightful vacation spot; camp activities; small group; $10 weekly. Write MRS. SINCLAIR, Star Route, Box 807, Wurtsboro Hills, Wurtsboro, New York.

### BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

### CAMPS AND COTTAGES

HAVE a real vacation, beside a mountain lake, amid fragrant pines and quiet, restful surroundings, in an easy housekeeping, modern, lake-front bungalow, during beautiful September, at 20% off summer prices; tennis and other recreations. Write early for folder to A. V. DIMOCK, Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills (1. W.), N. H.

### CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 165 Winthrop St., Winthrop Center. Sunday morning Services at 10:45 A. M., Sunday Evening Services at 7:30 P. M., during July and August.

### COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.
A real home in beautiful surroundings; wonderful view, wide verandas, large rooms, modern conveniences, perfect food, delightful camp life; 59 miles from Boston; near mountain trails; 41st season; $14 to $16 per week; transient $2.50; booklet; accom. 25. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

### DOGS FOR SALE

DOBERMAN PINSCHER pups of quality with high intelligence, friendly dispositions and 3 generation pedigrees; reasonable. Newton North 2787 (Mass.).

### FOR SALE OR RENT

NEW Cape Cod cottage on bluff overlooking beautiful beach, 4 bedrooms, 2 fireplaces, all modern conveniences, outside shower, garage; available Aug. 22; rental $200 for Sept., or $250 for balance of season; near Sea Pines School and Camp. Address Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

### HOUSES TO LET

MARSHFIELD, MASS.
Pretty stucco cottage for rent; five rooms, bath, fireplace, furnace, garage; two miles from Humarock Beach; year round, $30 a month. HOWARD C. LEWIS, South River Street.

### JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

### JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 133 Washington St., Boston.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 148 Hemenway St. Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

### OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

### PAYING GUESTS

Try Outdoor Living at BRIARCLIFF FARM. Altitude 1100 feet, 60 miles from Boston; boating, bathing; main house and seven 1-room bungalows. $16-$18; shopping center "Main Street," Wilton, no friendlier in the world. Mrs. C. W. Nelson, Sec, Lyndeboro, N. H. Phone 51-6.

### PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution. 22 Howard St., Malden Mass. Tel. Mal 4297

### PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 3277

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

### REAL ESTATE

*FOR SALE*

**ALLENHURST**

Summer Home of the Late
FRANK G. ALLEN
Ferry Hill, Marshfield, Mass.
Complete and Beautifully Furnished
E. P. TURNER
50 State Street, Boston Laf 1116

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1504
80 Langley Road, Newton Centre.
Cen. New 5252

FOR SALE—Old English style house; 7 rooms, bath. Street frontage, 125 ft. backed by Bronx River Parkway. Battle Hill Park, White Plains, N. Y. For particulars address P. O. Box 6, White Plains, N. Y.

NEWTONVILLE—7 rooms, sun porch, bath, lavatories, oil heat; corner lot, shaded lawns; convenient to Christian Science church, schools; reasonable for immediate sale. Box 26, Newtonville, Mass.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 7827.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 137 Bay State Road—Water side; cool single and double room; one with lavatory; transient, permanent. Circle 7786.

BOSTON — Newly renovated outside rooms; ideal for tourists; reasonable; parking. MRS. SLYE, 51 St. Stephen St. COM. 8953.

FURNISHED room, use of kitchen; screened porch with pines adjoining large shade trees; all improvements; $6. E. A. JAMES, Sherborn, Mass.

37 W. NEWTON ST. $5, $6, $7, $8 week. $1 per person a day with bath, twin beds. Room here when in Boston. Homelike. COM 7500

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave. (180th)—Front, homelike, near church, both subways, private family; breakfasts optional. DeCamp (51).

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Attractive second floor room, sunny bay window, next to bath—refined home. Baring 4194, 4713 Hazel Avenue.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Pleasant single room in private home on water front; convenient to restaurants and transportation. Lilly, 31 Cliffside Avenue.

### RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston, St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A TEACHER who has had five years' experience as a traveling companion, desires a position; excellent recommendations. MISS AMELIA D. HERRICK, 187 Ash St., Waltham, Mass. Tel. Wal. 2994-R.

HOTEL manager, now head of fashionable summer resort hotel, desires similar position, or assistant, in year around small hotel, institution or in boarding school; best references. Box D-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY, diversified experience, capable assuming responsibility; still employed, seeking new connection. Write Box M-29, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; meals served.

### ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORFOLK, VA.—Dawson Tourist Home, 214 W. Freemason St., opp. church, comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage; reasonable, convenient. Tel. 25186.

### SUMMER BOARD

BRIDGEWAY INN

On Salmon River, Leesville, E. Hampton, Conn. A Modern Inn of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine; sport activities. Rates $22-$25. Booklet. W. C. Root, Owner.

THE CROWN—BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
Commanding site; near water; own farm; "Comfort and Plenty," rates $18-$25; booklet.

### SUMMER HOMES

SIASCONSET, Nantucket Island—Reasonable rentals for balance of season. ANNA E. BOWERS, Siasconset, Mass.

# Local Classified

## Other Than United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BORDEAUX (France)—French family would receive young lady for a short or long stay. FAUVY, 12 bis, Place Gambetta.

### POST WANTED

TRAINED Designer and Lithographer, aged 30, married, no children, wishes post in warm climate; would prefer Africa, having travelled there from West to East on cycle. Best references. Box W-453—BCM-CSM, London.

# Europe

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### PRAGUE

**Jewelry**

All kinds of high-class Jewelry made in own Atelier. Diamanté, Real Bohemian Garnets. Watches. *All Repairs promptly and thoroughly executed.*

JOSEF RITTER,
JINDRISSKA 21. TEL. 336-72

## DENMARK

### COPENHAGEN

Jeg har faaet nyt Skoletøj

**Smith & Nielsen**
Købmagergade 22, første Sal.
*Boys' Outfitters*

## HOLLAND

### THE HAGUE

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
*FLOWERSHOP*
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113 Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel 331126 Post Giro 48511

## NORWAY

### OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
*Any and all books.*
Stationery Telephone 11231

W. B. SAMSON
Try Samsons Helkornbröd
25 öre
*(Pastry-cook)*

P. SIMONSEN
GRENSEN 16
Groceries, Canned Goods
Established 1857 Telephone 14659
*Deliveries*

## SWEDEN

### STOCKHOLM

J. F. BROMS & SON
15 NORRLANDSGATAN
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruit, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc.
Speciality: Vegetables

SCHENHOLMS
*Undertaker*
Mrs. Maja Schenholm
*Fleminggatan 1, Stockholm*
TEL. 50 34 34, 53 37 34
After Business Hours, 500134

## SWITZERLAND

### BASEL

HETTINGER
CARPETS—LINOLEUM
Steinenberg 19 Tel. 24.871

CHAPELLERIE
*(HATTERS)*
FALKNER & CO.
*Founded 1825*
GERBERGASSE 63, BASEL

EMIL A. GUTEKUNST
ARCHITEKT und BAUGESCHÄFT
Schwarzwaldallee 38 Tel. 43.695
Schwarzwaldallee 44 Tel. 40.471
Neubauten—Umbauten—Reparaturen
(BUILDER)

SPECIALITY HOUSE
Konditorei - Tea-room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 41.202

### BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
*Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section*

KITCHEN INSTALLATIONS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

CONFISERIE A. SCHEURER
TEA ROOM
BUNDESGASSE - SCHWANENGASSE
Finest Specialities
TEL. 21.275

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

Wollenhof & Co
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

*All Sorts of* BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. *Berne*

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
SANITÄRE-ANLAGEN
SPENGLER-ARBEITEN
GASHERDE UNITYP
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

An Excellent Firm
*for*
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
Marktgasse 59 *Founded 1868*
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS

Zwygart
Bern
Kramgasse 55
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
*Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR*

*MAISON SPECIALE POUR*
*Coiffures*
*Permanentes*
*Teintures et Postiches d'Art*
*Salon de Beauté*
*Manucures*
*Parfumerie E. Salzmann,*
RUE MONBIJOU 31 TEL. 22.721
*(HAIRDRESSING)*

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69, vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol.
*Advice given on Cooking, Recipes, etc.*

A. RUOF
*Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie*
*Jewellery*
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

Couture de Premier Ordre
*High Class Dressmaking*
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

E. GUGGENBÜHL
Gardening and Flower Shop
Herrengasse 19
Tel. 21.421 Telegr. Blumenzyt

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

### BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery recommande

M. RUETZ
Specialgeschäft
Spitzen und Handarbeitsgarne
43, Centralstrasse. Tel. 52.72
*(Laces, Embroidery Material)*

## SWITZERLAND

### BURGDORF

IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft vorm. Alfr. Scheidegger
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZOLE
Tel. Burgdorf 373. Hs. Zellweger, jun.
(Coal, Wood, etc.)

### GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
*Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section*

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
9 BOULEVARD JAMES FAZY

ROBERT CHEVALLIER
20 Rue du Marché, Terraillet
Maroquinerie Articles de Voyages
*LEATHER GOODS*

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
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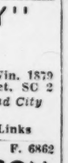

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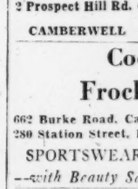

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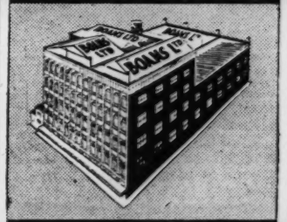

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*GOOD, the more communicated, the more abundant grows.*—MILTON.

# Daily Features

*ALL who joy would win must share it—Happiness was born a twin.*—BYRON.

## Monitor Movie Guide

### Simone Simon's American Début Made in 'Girls' Dormitory'

By E. C. S.

**Girls' Dormitory** (20th-Fox)—Simone Simon from France, capable in both comedy and drama, makes a pleasant first American appearance in a near-tragedy of a schoolgirl's love for a man much older than herself. The outcome points the need of sympathetic understanding and avoidance of judging others. With Herbert Marshall and Ruth Chatterton in congenial roles.

**Blackmailer** (Columbia)—Farce about the efforts of a stupid detective to solve a murder mystery. A cellar-position choice for a dull evening. William Gargan, Florence Rice.

Simone Simon, Star of "Girls' Dormitory"

**Girl of the Ozarks** (Paramount)—Virginia Weidler carries the burden of this comedy-drama of mountain folk as a child who doesn't get on well in school, but at last finds a good home with the juveniles when they marry. Leif Erikson, Elizabeth Russell, Henrietta Crosman.

**His Brother's Wife** (Metro)—Melodrama with scenes in New York and South America, with Barbara Stanwyck as a nurse who makes many personal and professional sacrifices to clear the name of her family. Other interesting principals in this cast are Robert Taylor, Jean Hersholt and John Eldredge.

**Murder by an Aristocrat** (Warner)—Three characters are snuffed out in the course of this mystery melodrama, with Marguerite Churchill as the detective-nurse a bare inch ahead of most of the audience in solving the crime. Claire Dodd, Lyle Talbot.

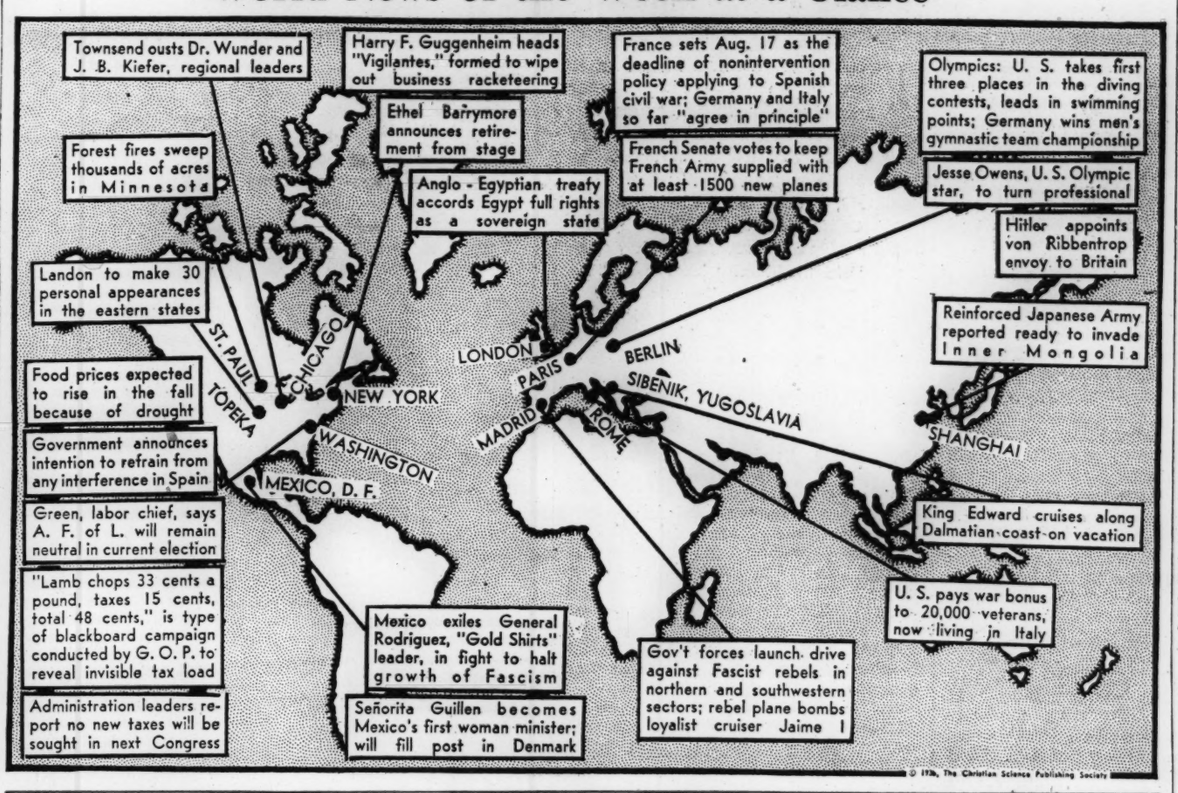
**Rhythm on the Range** (Paramount)—A Western that pokes a bit of fun at its sort of entertainment, with Bing Crosby singing a variety of ditties in the vein that has made him widely popular. Bob Burns with his "bazooka" music is one of the bright talents in the company. Amiable romance, snappy dialogue. Frances Farmer, Martha Raye.

**Thirty-six Hours to Kill** (20th-Fox)—A gangster's determination to collect on a lottery ticket proves his undoing. A G-man and a girl reporter complete the setup for a routine thriller, with the gangster finally rubbed out by his jealous wife. Brian Donlevy, Gloria Stuart, Isabel Jewell, Stepin Fetchit.

**Ticket to Paradise** (Republic)—Bargain version of the flossy stock story of the "amnesia" victim who recovers his memory with the aid of the heroine, and a second bump. An unresolved mixture of fun, fantasy and melodrama; now dull, now amusing. Passable movie when it goes in strictly for romance and thrills. Roger Pryor, Wendy Barrie.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Townsend ousts Dr. Wunder and J. B. Kiefer, regional leaders
Harry F. Guggenheim heads "Vigilantes," formed to wipe out business racketeering
France sets Aug. 17 as the deadline of nonintervention policy applying to Spanish civil war; Germany and Italy so far "agree in principle"
Olympics: U. S. takes first three places in the diving contests, leads in swimming points; Germany wins men's gymnastic team championship
Ethel Barrymore announces retirement from stage
Forest fires sweep thousands of acres in Minnesota
French Senate votes to keep French Army supplied with at least 1500 new planes
Jesse Owens, U. S. Olympic star, to turn professional
Anglo-Egyptian treaty accords Egypt full rights as a sovereign state
Hitler appoints von Ribbentrop envoy to Britain
Landon to make 30 personal appearances in the eastern states
Reinforced Japanese Army reported ready to invade Inner Mongolia
ST. PAUL
CHICAGO
TOPEKA
NEW YORK
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
SIBENIK, YUGOSLAVIA
MADRID
ROME
SHANGHAI
Food prices expected to rise in the fall because of drought
Government announces intention to refrain from any interference in Spain
WASHINGTON
MEXICO, D. F.
King Edward cruises along Dalmatian coast on vacation
Green, labor chief, says A. F. of L. will remain neutral in current election
"Lamb chops 33 cents a pound, taxes 15 cents, total 48 cents," is type of blackboard campaign conducted by G. O. P. to reveal invisible tax load
U. S. pays war bonus to 20,000 veterans, now living in Italy
Mexico exiles General Rodriguez, "Gold Shirts" leader, in fight to halt growth of Fascism
Gov't forces launch drive against Fascist rebels in northern and southwestern sectors; rebel plane bombs loyalist cruiser Jaime I
Administration leaders report no new taxes will be sought in next Congress
Señorita Guillen becomes Mexico's first woman minister; will fill post in Denmark
© 1936, The Christian Science Publishing Society

## Sunbonnet Sue

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Party Fun

*Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.*

### Proverbs

WRITE out in large, clear words as many proverbs and well-known sayings as you can remember—at least 30. Cut each proverb in two (example: IT'S NEVER TOO—LATE TO MEND). Put all the second halves in a bowl and strew the first halves all round the room—or in two rooms and the hall if possible as that means more hunting. Then give out to each guest a half proverb which must be brought back completed—and in return the player receives a counter or a button, and another half proverb. The one who has the most counters at the end, wins the prize of course!

Further examples: "LOOK BEFORE—YOU LEAP"; "HUMPTY DUMPTY—SAT ON A WALL"; "PENNY WISE—POUND FOOLISH"; "LOVE ME—LOVE MY DOG"; "ALL'S WELL—THAT ENDS WELL." If you put the first halves in the bowl it makes the game easier.—E. M. H., Liverpool, Eng.

## In Lighter Vein

### That Chocolate Language

The other day a professor took his five-year-old daughter to call on her aunt; and at tea the little one was given a large piece of cake.

"Oh, I just love chocolate cake!" she exclaimed. "It's awfully nice!"

"Muriel, dear," corrected Daddy, "it is wrong to say that you 'love' cake; and I've frequently pointed out that 'just' should scarcely be used in such a sentence. Again, 'awfully' is quite wrong. 'Very' would be much more nearly correct, dear. Now, repeat your remark, please."

Muriel obediently repeated: "I like chocolate cake. It is very good." There was a pause. "But, Daddy, it sounds just like I was talking about bread."

### The Irishman Tells Them

Having had considerable trouble with his three lodgers, an Irishman decided to tell them off when he saw them in the morning.

"You three are a nice pair!" he said. "If you are going to stop here, you'll have to get out, for you didn't come home again last night until this morning!"—*London Times.*

### Proposition

A colonial visitor to London went to the zoo. After looking around he asked if he might see the head keeper. "I want to do a stroke of business with him," he said.

"What kind of business?" asked the attendant.

"Well, it's like this," said the tourist, "I've taken a great fancy to your exhibits, and I want to buy the whole show for my boys."

"Nothing doing in that line," said the attendant. "But, I'll tell you what we might do. We might buy them for the zoo."

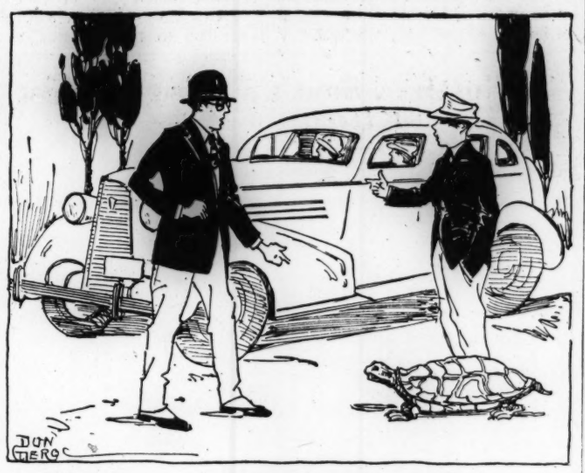
### Ham and Eggs

C. E. S. reports a conversation he overheard in a Ghetto eating place:

Customer: "F U N E X?"
Waiter: "S, V F X."
Customer: "F U N E M?"
Waiter: "S, V F M; N V F M N X."

### Now It Can Be Told

Do you hear the ocean moaning,
Ever moaning, sad and low?
'Tis because that fat, old bather
Stepped upon its undertow.
—*Cap and Gown*



Friend: "Turtles are extraordinarily long-lived creatures."
Auto Salesman: "Yes, it's all due to a low center of gravity and the one-piece safety top."

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Giving as Though Receiving

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Minneapolis, Minn.

IT WAS a sweltering day. The big brick building was furnace hot after a protracted period of unremitting high temperature. With the passing hours the humidity increased until the columns and figures before the woman who conscientiously applied herself to them at an inside office desk became vagrant, illusive intangibles.

Down the hall came the sound of approaching footsteps—slow, measured, difficult steps. Then the door opened. Mildly curious as to who might have ignored the "private" card on the door, the woman glanced up. Framed in the doorway stood a stooped, elderly lady, her blue eyes alight with anticipation. "I've been thinking of you all day, my dear," she said gently, "and now I've come to ask a favor. You know *I* don't mind this hot weather. And I'm not required to apply myself to important things as you are, so I decided I'd ask you to be good enough to connect this little electric fan in here and use it until I call for it."

### Four Things

FOUR things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true:
To think without confusion clearly;
To love his fellow men sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and Heaven securely.
—*Henry van Dyke.*

## Puzzle Corner

*Conducted by Puzzlesmith*

### 1. Cryptogram

SATURDAY again, and with it a tricky cryptogram. Although solving information has been published as space permitted, the Greenlawn, L. I., reader who submits today's crypt has this comment to make:

MEETARK MYOILARK MEY-

.ISAECR MACH MYAJETEVR

MONITOR MVHHTOH MYEN

MEYZOSSAOZ MOP MIQSR MVY-

CARKOH MYOBVOCSTX.

### 2. Letter Changing

A LOS ANGELES reader gives an opportunity to change CLOTH into DRESS in 7 moves. Change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time.

### 3. How Old?

AN AUTOMOBILE is twice as old as its tires were when it was as old as its tires are; and when these tires are as old as the car is now, their combined ages will be 2¼ years. How old is the car, and how old are the tires?

### 4. Tongue Twister

TRY tangling your tongue around this example from a Somerset, England, reader: "If this scythe sufficeth, scythe the thickest thicket."

### 5. Rebus

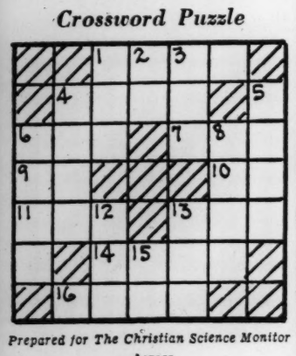
AND this comes from Fargo, N. D., representing a 4-letter word:

V

One word describes this little sign
And names a favorite book of yours and mine.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

### Crossword Puzzle



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Across**

1. A sculptured face
4. Flower
6. Small bed
7. That which is woven
9. Above
10. Therefore
11. Wager
13. Unit
14. Monster
16. Plunder

**Down**

1. Witty saying
2. Like
3. Unite with thread
4. Construction of twisted fibers
5. Musical instrument
6. The third power
8. Hireling
12. Also
13. Worthless leaving
15. Proceed

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

## Vocations

### Ideas That Have Brought Supply

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Repair Promoter

AN OBSERVING boy walked along the streets looking carefully at the cars parked along the curb. Some had worn tires, some had broken windshields, some had no radios, and others had bent fenders or needed paint. He jotted down the car numbers with notes about the needs of

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

the car. Then he went to an automobile repair shop and arranged for a commission on business brought in by his friendly letters.

He was allowed to do this letter writing, and enough work came in from this personal appeal method to warrant the firm's taking him on regularly as a promoter of repair work.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

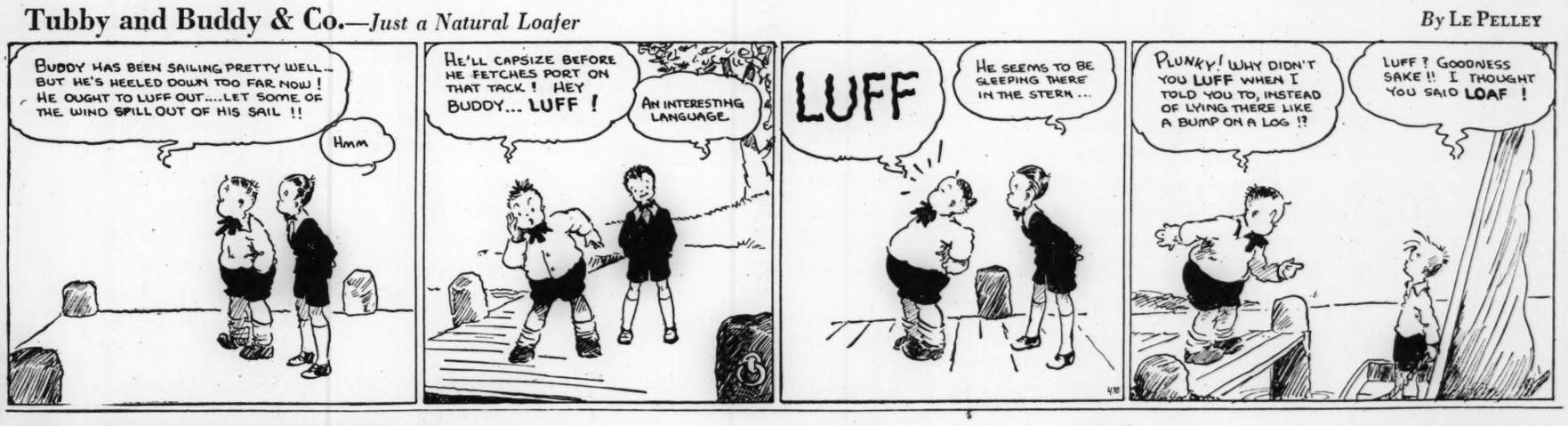
### Do You Believe?

THE belief of enough people in the certainty of war will make war certain.

The belief of enough people in the possibility of peace will make peace possible.—*Christian Century.*

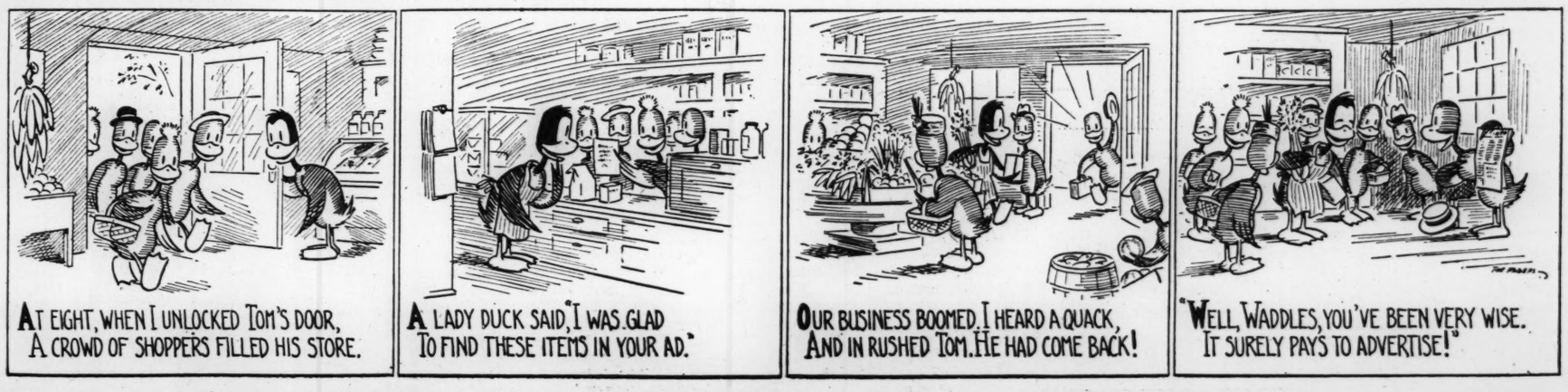
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just a Natural Loafer*

By LE PELLEY


BUDDY HAS BEEN SAILING PRETTY WELL... BUT HE'S HEELED DOWN TOO FAR NOW! HE OUGHT TO LUFF OUT....LET SOME OF THE WIND SPILL OUT OF HIS SAIL !!
Hmm
HE'LL CAPSIZE BEFORE HE FETCHES PORT ON THAT TACK! HEY BUDDY... LUFF!
AN INTERESTING LANGUAGE
LUFF
HE SEEMS TO BE SLEEPING THERE IN THE STERN...
PLUNKY! WHY DIDN'T YOU LUFF WHEN I TOLD YOU TO, INSTEAD OF LYING THERE LIKE A BUMP ON A LOG !?
LUFF? GOODNESS SAKE!! I THOUGHT YOU SAID LOAF!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Advertising Pays*

By THE HAGERS


AT EIGHT, WHEN I UNLOCKED TOM'S DOOR, A CROWD OF SHOPPERS FILLED HIS STORE.
A LADY DUCK SAID, "I WAS GLAD TO FIND THESE ITEMS IN YOUR AD."
OUR BUSINESS BOOMED. I HEARD A QUACK, AND IN RUSHED TOM. HE HAD COME BACK!
"WELL, WADDLES, YOU'VE BEEN VERY WISE. IT SURELY PAYS TO ADVERTISE!"

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

**Artaxerxes** — *Ahr-tak-surk'-seez* (first *a* two-dot as in *arm*, second short as in *cat*, *u* as in *urn*, *ee* as in *feet*; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

**Blessed** (Dan. 2:19, 20)—In verse 19 it is a verb (one syllable); in verse 20 it is a participial adjective (preferably two syllables).

**Category**—*Kat'-e-go-ry* (*a* short, *e* as in *create*, *o* long; secondary emphasis on third syllable).

Aristotle and later philosophers classified everything in their realm of knowledge capable of being divided, and called these divisions "categories." Such a procedure not only presaged argument, but encouraged it, for the word was formed with that in mind (from the Greek *kata*, "against," and *agorein*, "to harangue").

With the years, however, certain categories have stood the test; and the word is now freely applied, and without undue argument, to any large class to which certain groups, species, or characteristics may belong. For example, "Wisdom, economy, and brotherly love have high places in the category of virtues."

**Chaldeans** — *Kal-de'-anz* (first *a* short, *e* long, second *a* clipped-short).

**Chronologically** — The first *o* is short; and the last two syllables—as in the case of "scientifically" — should not be merged into *-kly*.

**Clairvoyant**—*Klair-voi'-ant* (*ai* as in *hair*, *oi* as in *noise*, *a* clipped-short).

This word comes to us as a combination of two French words, *clair*, "clear," and *voyant*, present participle of *voir*, "to see." These words, of course, go back to the Latin *clarus* and *videre*, with meanings the same. Because of this derivation, "clairvoyance" was once used to express "sagacity, penetration, clear-sightedness"; but its chief use today is to identify one of the milder forms of the "black arts."

Clairvoyance, then, is the alleged power or art of discerning objects not normally perceptible, or of reading mortal thoughts. This so-called ability is regarded by some persons as a natural gift, the clairvoyant usually operating, however, while in what is said to be a hypnotic state.

**"Conformed . . . transformed . . ."** (Rom. 12:2) — Although "transformed" is usually to be pronounced with emphasis on the second syllable, the word should here be sounded with the stress brought back to the first syllable. This is in conformity with the rhetorical canon which prescribes emphasis on the dissimilar syllable of the second of two otherwise similar words used close together and in contrast.

**Correlated**—Principal accent is on the first syllable.

**Despiseth**—Not *dis-pi'-zuth;* sound it *de-spize'-eth* (first *e* as in *create*, *i* long, second *e* short).

**Dives**—This name, commonly applied to the rich man in the parable of the "rich man and Lazarus" (Luke 16: 19-31) is pronounced *Di'-veez* (*i* long, *ee* as in *feet*). The name, while it does not appear in the Bible, is based on the Latin adjective *dives*, "rich," in the passage in the Vulgate (Latin) Version.

**Edification** (Rom. 15:2) — *Ed-ih-fih-kay'-shun* (*e* short, each *i* clipped-short, *a* long, *u* clipped-short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

The evolution of "edification" from the Latin *aedes*, "fireplace, hearth," is interesting. The fireplace is often regarded as the central spot or heart of a home, and it must have been so considered by the Romans. In later years, *aedes* came to denote the whole building, and *aedificare* was used in the sense of "to build." The Old French *edifier*, "to build up," was the immediate source of our word "edify," and the derivative "edification."

The literal significance of "edify" as "to construct, set up, develop materials into a structure" has been out of common use for many years; but the figurative sense of "to establish and organize" (as a system, institution, or law) or "to establish or strengthen" (as a person or moral quality) is in ordinary use. If we, then, recognize "to build up or increase faith and holiness" as an essential meaning of "edify," we shall better understand the use of "edification" in the sense of "a moral or spiritual building up."

**Ego**—*E'-go* (both vowels long) is the prevailing pronunciation in America. In Britain, *Eg'-o* (short *e*, long *o*) is the more familiar.

**Etc.** — To be read as *et* (short *e*) *set'-er-a* (first *e* short, second as in *maker*, *a* as in *sofa*).

**Family**—Three syllables.

**Fine** (Job 28:1) — Translates the Hebrew *zaqaq*, a primitive root meaning "to strain, extract, clarify"—in other words, "to refine."

**Grievously** — Only three syllables, *greev'-us-ly*.

**"Living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God . . ."** (Rom. 12:1)—Unless the comma after "holy" is observed with an appropriate pause, the adjective modifying "sacrifice" may be misconstrued as an adverb ("wholly") modifying "acceptable."

**Involuntarily**—Principal emphasis on the second syllable, secondary stress on the fourth, *in-vol'-un-ter-ih-ly* (vowels short).

**Mind**—Unless the final consonant is sounded, "mind" may frequently be mistaken for "mine." Do not abandon the word, especially in public speaking or reading, until the tip of the tongue has snapped from the roof of the mouth.

**Nebuchadnezzar** — Principal emphasis on the fourth syllable, secondary stress on the first, *Neb-u-kad-nez'-er* (first two *e*'s short, *u* as in *unite*, *a* clipped-short, third *e* as in *maker*).

**Perfected**—The new Webster's records a preference for emphasis on the second syllable.

**Premises** — *Prem'-is-ez* (vowels short).

**Prerogative** — *Pre-rog'-a-tiv* (*e* as in *create*, *o* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* short).

The unquestionable right of asking first for any place or power might be called a "prerogative," as the Latin roots *prae*, "before," and *rogare*, "to ask," indicate. We speak of the prerogative of the Crown in cases of bankruptcy, when it is expected to pay itself first and entirely; also of the prerogative of a parent in requiring obedience from his children. "Prerogative" and "privilege" are synonymous; but the first is a demonstrable and inherent right; the second may be a bestowal due to a whim, and may be withdrawn.

**Rapport** — In the English phrase "in rapport" the word is pronounced *ra-port'* (*a* short, *o* long). In the French *en rapport*, it is sounded *ra-paur'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *au* as in *haul*; secondary stress on first syllable).

This word in the French is variously rendered "bearing, connection, relation, harmony, affinity, correspondence." In English it means "relation," especially a relation characterized by harmony and accord.

**Syriack** — *Sihr'-ih-ak* (vowels short).

**Twoedged**—Two syllables.

**Vehemently**—The accent is on the first syllable.

## Daily Anecdote

### Donation

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

ON ONE occasion Oliver Wendell Holmes sent a letter to the post office of a ladies' fair at Pittsfield. On the first page he wrote:

Fair lady, whoso'er thou art,
Turn this poor leaf with tenderest care;
And hush, Oh hush, thy breathing heart,
The one thou lovest will be there.

On turning the "poor leaf" there was found a one-dollar bill with the subjoined verse:

Fair lady, lift thine eye and tell
If this is not a truthful letter?
This is the one (1) thou lovest well,
And nought (0) can make thee love it better.

## Facts About the Bible

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by* THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

### Moses and the Egyptian

IT IS recorded in the second chapter of Exodus that despite his long training at the court of Pharaoh (verse 10), Moses always retained a deep interest in the people of his own race; and we find that it was a lawless act, performed by the future lawgiver, that led to his exile and started that strange chain of events which was to lead to his return to Egypt as a messenger of God, after he had spent many years in the wilderness (Cf. Acts 7:30).

Moses then saw one of his fellow-Israelites being unmercifully chastised by an Egyptian, and in a fit of anger at this injustice "he slew the Egyptian, and hid him in the sand" (Exod. 2:12), supposing that his deed would pass unheeded, as there was no one else in sight. But the man who had been thus rescued seems to have boasted of the prowess of his deliverer, for the news soon reached the ears of Pharaoh (verse 15) and Moses fled precipitately to the "land of Midian."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Home on the Range

CATTLE and sheep have long since displaced the buffalo and the antelope on the Great Plains of the western United States; the livestock raiser has fought what appeared to be a losing battle against the grain-growing homesteader or "suitcase farmer"—and now the farmer in many parts of the area seems to have his back to the wall and his face begrimed with dust.

Through it all, though, there will never cease to be a heart-tug for many a westerner in the ditty that goes,

> Oh, give me a home where the buffalo roam,
> Where the deer and the antelope play,
> Where seldom is heard a discouraging word,
> And the skies are not cloudy all day.

The mention of that very cloudlessness has been about the most discouraging word that could be spoken in recent months. And a nation whose supply of bread and meat depends in some measure upon holding the agricultural frontier against a threatened return of many thousand acres to virtual desert has begun to feel some of the concern that grips dwellers on the rim of the "dust bowl."

But, hard as the drought this year has been in that area and serious as is the change that has occurred, it should not be thought that the situation is hopeless or that large sections of the Great Plains must be surrendered to the erosion of wandering winds and occasional gully-washing downpours.

There are farming practices which, in the opinion of state agricultural extension workers and the federal Soil Conservation Service, can save much of this soil for grazing, may rebuild eventually its fertility and will in the meantime conserve enough moisture to help against drought.

Much is being done in this area from the Dakotas and eastern Montana down to western Oklahoma with such practices as listing and strip cropping. The listing consists of plowing at right angles to the prevailing winds so that the wind gets less of a hold on the small earth particles. The strip cropping, or alternate planting of grass and row crops, also is done at right angles to the wind.

The main thing to hold down this land is grass. Reforestation may be important in other regions, and an occasional windbreak of trees may be useful on the plains, but in general semi-arid lands must be covered with grass and permeated with its roots before they offer any hope for trees.

Natural regrowth will grass over again some of the earth that has unwisely been broken for wheat, if the ground is listed and given a chance so to clothe itself. The Government is developing some supplies of native grass seed with which to hasten this process. Its experts also recommend replanting with some quick-growing feed crop after a wheat crop has been harvested. Protecting the soil by leaving stubble or scattering the straw is a help, as is the elimination of winter fallow.

Besides these practices which rest with the individual farmer in his treatment of land now in his hands, the Resettlement Administration is putting under way the extremely important work of assisting farm families to move from submarginal lands on which they could never make a living but could only disrupt the balance of nature by their efforts at cultivation.

By adjusting himself to the nature of his terrain and having the help of experts in the process, the farmer and stock raiser on the Great Plains need not go the way of the antelope and buffalo but may find the sunniness of the skies not necessarily discouraging.

### Soldiers or Civilians?

GOVERNOR CURLEY's speech at Fort Devens emphasized his determination to support militarization of the Civilian Conservation Corps, if elected United States Senator from Massachusetts. Similar proposals in Washington have been effectively defeated. Some army officers in favor of this proposal have refrained from pressing their stand this year. Strong opposition by labor and peace organizations has thus far sidetracked the militarization plan.

Perhaps the Governor's stand is based on a recent national poll which revealed that a majority is now in favor of militarizing the CCC. If this poll is a sound index, a tremendous and unexplained change in the public attitude toward the CCC has come about. One of the reasons for the popularity of the CCC camps has been the fact that, as the President promised, they have been maintained a strictly civilian corps.

The Governor's demand for adequate national defense by militarization is counteracted by statements of army experts who say that the CCC has mastered military rudiments in its regular camp life and could be developed into a smart reserve corps in sixty days.

Outright militarization of the CCC would place the army in politics and would force American youth to bargain away their freedom. American tradition calls for a small army. The extent to which armies have been and are being used by European dictators to back up self-appointed authority with force bears out the belief that large military establishments endanger democracy. Strict regimentation would defeat the real purpose behind the CCC. It is well to know where Governor Curley stands on this question.

### Credit Where Due—to Veterans

WHEN payment of the veterans' bonus was in prospect rather than an actuality, many persons forecast assuredly that this money, if distributed, would only be quickly and perhaps exuberantly squandered. This newspaper shared to some extent in those misgivings.

It is therefore a pleasure to record that several surveys and observations indicate that the American veterans have, in general, been judicious and conservative in their use of the sums which have come to them through payment of the adjusted compensation for their war-time service.

Newspapers that have inquired as to the way the bonus checks were being applied have found that instead of producing a wave of flashy spending, this money has more often been used to pay off old debts or to reduce the mortgage on a home, make a payment on a new one, to buy furniture or life insurance or to provide a fund for the children's education. Automobile sales, which were expected to skyrocket, have proceeded only moderately. Haberdasheries in one city were reported as being rather disappointed.

It is noted now that postal savings deposits increased $18,000,000 during June, or three times more than they had in five months prior to the bonus payment. If besides this could be known the amounts deposited in ordinary savings banks there would be probably a substantial sum added to the $600,000,000 which veterans still held in the form of bonds on Aug. 1.

Doubtless there have been individual cases of extravagance but it is gratifying to see that the majority of American veterans are apparently applying their money in constructive and self-supporting ways that will tend to make unnecessary any later demand for pensions. To them the Monitor is glad to extend its acknowledgement of their good judgment and sense of responsibility.

### "After You, Alphonse"

DOWN among the tenements on New York's lower west side a big crowd gathered the other night. The occasion? The pinning of a real medal on the breast of a 12-year-old boy. For what? For being the "best sport," whether it's baseball, handball or swimming, and it is a safe bet that Jesse Owens and Marjorie Gestring aren't more proud of their well-won titles than is Alphonse Darienzo.

A good-tempered lad who plays the game and smiles when he takes it on the chin, the latter not being all metaphor, either, for "Al" is a braw boy with the gloves when the Children's Aid Society stages a free-for-all boxing bout in the old Sullivan Street playground. A New York Times reporter found that about the only thing that could bother him was being interviewed.

"Come on, Al," pleaded the newsman, "give us the lowdown on what you consider your code of fair play."

"Have fun, don't get mad at anything the umpire says, or something like that," shot back the dark-eyed boy from the land of Dante, wriggling and plainly wishing the ordeal with this writing chap were over. No good. Wasn't he a champ, and isn't it one of the rules of the game for a champ to tell the world how he got that way? So:—

"Don't argue, obey the rules, do as you're told (that's just like obeyin' rules), don't talk back."

Out of the mouths of babes, etc. Is it fancy or do we hear chastened Olympic competitors and idols of the baseball diamond murmur low, as they turn from the proffered laurel wreath, "After you, Alphonse?"

### Spoilsmanship Again?

WEST POINT, according to report, is up in arms over the threatened loss of its postmistress. For eight years, Miss Grace A. Harrington, daughter of a lieutenant who fell with Custer in the Sioux massacre on the Little Big Horn, has directed the mail service of the United States Military Academy and directed it well, but now there is question about her reappointment.

Joseph B. Hicks, local Democratic political chieftain, wants the job for a party worker, Mrs. Mary Hogan. Two days before President Roosevelt issued his recent order placing first, second and third class postmasterships under civil service, Postmaster General Farley asked for an examination to be held for the West Point postmastership under conditions which did not even permit Miss Harrington to compete.

The Army and Navy Journal and many who uphold the tradition that an "army" daughter should fill this post have protested the action. Of wider consequence, the incident suggests a question as to how many other postmasters or other civil servants—lacking the support Miss Harrington gets from army tradition and friends—are in danger of being frozen out regardless of competence to make room for political job hunters. Certainly if the President allows this displacement to be carried out, the sincerity of his professions in favor of the merit system in civil service will be seriously in question.

MUSSOLINI is said to have played the violin at a Fascist rally. One may be sure it was not second fiddle.

### Last of the Manchus

*Book News of the Day*

TWO books that might have fitted together like adjoining pieces in the mosaic of Chinese history are THE LAST EMPRESS, by Daniele Varè, (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2), and THE MANCHU ABDICATION AND THE POWERS, 1908-1912, by John Gilbert Reid (University of California Press, $5). Actually they could hardly differ more than they do.

Mr. Reid would have been spared his scholarly delving into the last years of the Manchu Dynasty if he had shared Signor Varè's view that the three years between the passing of the Empress Dowager Tzu-hsi and the coming of the Chinese Republic "have no history."

But a former Italian diplomatist in Peking would not really deny to a diplomatic historian that policies of the Western powers deserve close analysis during the momentous period when the Empire of the East crumbled before a foreign-supported Chinese Republic.

Signor Varè simply becomes so captivated by his own biography of the woman who rose from a concubine of the third class to rule China for nearly half a century during its last burst of imperial splendor, that he loses interest in the less colorful but more momentous moves of competing diplomatic interests.

Not a footnote in Signor Varè's racing narrative; no bibliography. Even the appendix, unlike most appendices, grips with its human interest while imparting glimpses of the Boxer Rebellion.

The scholar and the scholarly-inclined may feel the lack of emphasis on academic detail in Signor Varè's book. Yet he paints a clear, living portrait both of his central characters and of the scenes through which they moved. His is the method of highly seasoned biography; Mr. Reid's that of diplomatic history.

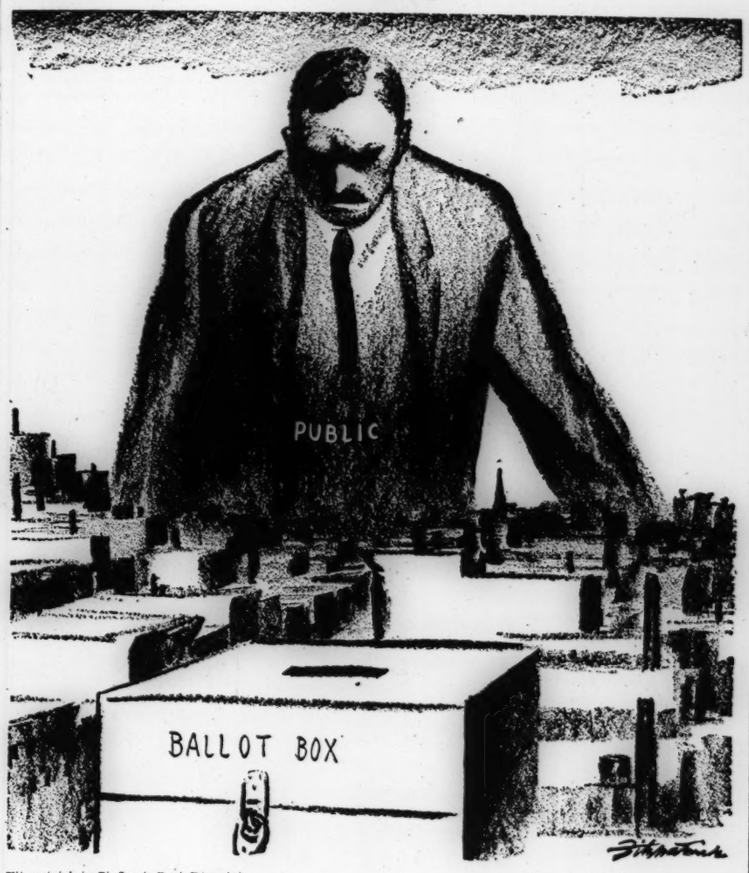
The difference lies chiefly in handling of similar material. Signor Varè by no means ignores the policies of the Western powers. But instead of talking about these policies in abstract terms, he takes the reader into the loot-mad camp of Lord Elgin's troops outside the walls of the Old Summer Palace. After the palace has been reduced to ruins in revenge for Chinese treatment of Western envoys, Signor Varè makes the signing of treaties a human, understandable event.

Yet for all his difference of emphasis, Mr. Reid throws many a searchlight on the actors and events of a complex drama. His thoroughness untangles a diplomatic scramble for power that spun the wheel of fortune from St. Petersburg to Tokyo, Berlin, London, Washington and Paris. At the end, the long reign of the Manchus had come to an end, and China was a Republic, largely as a result of foreign diplomacy.

Some idea of Mr. Reid's thoroughness can be gained from figures: 113 pages of notes gathered at the end of 313 pages of text; seven pages of bibliography, and 60 pages of index.

R. H. S.

### Watching




Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

## Cousins Under the Accents

*English Leaves From an American's Notebook—IX*

IF ONE is in the neighborhood of the docks or factories of an English city about five o'clock he gets an idea of one of England's traffic problems. To try to catch a tram in the middle of the street with a great horde of bicyclists bearing down upon you at what looks like express-train speed is not much less a test of fortitude or what-have-you than to try conclusions with a New York taxi.

The bicycle has become the workingman's transportation in England; more than that, it has become a convenience in many a smaller-town middle-class family and a means of sport and outings for all classes. The use of the bicycle has not merely persisted, it has revived and greatly increased in the last twenty years, I hear.

This development naturally is not greatly to the pleasure or ease of mind of the automobilists, who also have increased in number and must look out for the cyclists on the road. But neither is the British custom of driving on the left-hand side of the road greatly to the pleasure or comfort of American visitors.

* * *

I had mentally remarked that I would not want to take the risk of trying to drive a car in these isles nor quite trust myself always to put aside at the crucial moment the ingrained habit of steering to the right. But we found it almost as nerve-wracking even to be passengers when buses or taxis were heading toward each other obviously on the "wrong" side of the street.

And after all the greatest hazard is in simply being a pedestrian. You have no idea how subconscious has become the habit, if you are an American or a continental, of looking first left then right as you cross a street. Nor of how many times you probably will step insouciantly off the curb with your back to the traffic before you get used to looking in the opposite directions in English streets. Ultimately you decide the only safe plan is to look both ways at once and this vigorous head-wagging is probably another of the telltale marks of an American.

If Britons wished sometime to perform an act of great self-renunciation and altruistic discipline for the immeasurable benefit and comfort of their visitors from around the world, I can suggest nothing better than that they might wrench themselves over to the American and continental custom of driving on the right-hand side of the road.

* * *

Highway and police officials are much concerned about the number of accidents in which bicycle riders are victims. Yet the proposal which would seem to be a partial solution — namely, the provision of cyclists' paths where possible, as is done in Holland—does not seem to catch on. Perhaps this is because cyclists fear that, if separate paths are made for them, there will also be introduced a tax on bicycles, as there is in Holland.

No government, it is said, will venture as matters stand to propose such a tax, although it would be one of the most obvious revenue producers in a much-taxed land, for there are too many cyclists to be offended. Instead, even a conservative government prefers to raid the automobilists' road fund tax to gain money for the general budget and to stand on that score the criticisms of a labor opposition which would be still more interested in whatever might affect worker bicycle owners. This debate over diversion of road funds was up in Parliament the afternoon we got into the gallery, and made us feel quite at home.

TULLY NETTLETON

## North . . South . . East . . West

*If They Only Wouldn't Do It*

By Frank L. Perrin

NOW at least a temporary truce has been agreed upon between the apple and its traditional foe. The foresight and wisdom so long recommended of eating an apple a day if one wished to keep the doctor away, is now openly approved by the doctor. But there remains a somewhat disappointing and disillusioning footnote to the document which is not easily overlooked. We are told, much to our surprise, that the apple is, in fact, just what the doctor ordered. In this new category, the apple takes its place along with spinach and other products of the garden, to be classified as yielding its estimated quota of cherished vitamins.

It is quite probable that there are in the world today several hundred millions of persons, large and small, stout and slender, mature and youthful, who would be happier if no one attempted to advise them or alarm them regarding their daily food and regimen. It might even be established that the producers of spinach have a cause of action against those who have so persistently recommended or prescribed that vegetable as an ideal food for boys and girls. Neither youngsters nor their elders enjoy a regimented or managed diet. The forbidden cookie jar is about the most tempting object in the pantry. Cold spinach languishes in obscurity.

* * *

For one, I don't want to see the apple either raised or lowered into the spinach or any other prescribed or propagandized class. Are we soon to listen to radio dissertations on the alleged superior virtues of the Northern Spy grown on soil specially fertilized by a secret process over the Baldwin produced under natural conditions? Will hair grow longer and straighter, or more abundant and curlier, if the highly recommended fruit is eaten before retiring or a half hour before meals?

Whatever rivalry may be engendered among dietitians, growers, specialists, and radio announcers touching the relative values of the various varieties of American apples, it is interesting to discover that our friendly lexicographer deals with the several species impartially. In one edition of Webster's they are listed alphabetically. The capitalization, more or less unexplainable, is that used in the dictionary. Here is the list, possibly subject to considerable amendment: Albemarle pippin, American golden russet, red astrachan, Baldwin, Ben Davis, blue permain, Duchess of Oldenburg, famuse, gillyflower, Gravenstein, Janet, King, Lawyer, maiden's blush, Missouri pippin, Newtown pippin, northern spy, Peck's pleasant, Pennock, Rhode Island greening, Rome beauty, Shockley, twenty-ounce, wealthy, willow twig, winesap, Wolf River, York imperial.

* * *

In the states where apples usually grow abundantly there has long existed a keen rivalry among orchardists and nurserymen. Like the owners of horses, and dogs, and even automobiles, each believes his own is the best. In Missouri, some years ago, there were vast orchards producing the Ben Davis apple. At a convention of growers, a champion of a rival variety spoke disrespectfully of this particular apple. Many of the things he said were probably true. It has long been known that the grower of this apple has some advantage over the buyer. Some have said that this is why that apple keeps so well and so long.

The courageous critic emphasized his attack by offering to identify the Davis apple in the dark, or while blindfolded, simply by taste. His challenge was accepted. A *papier-mâché* globe of proper size was covered with the outer surface of an apple and presented to the offending visitor. Attempting to bite into it, he was greeted with loud guffaws. "Yes," he said, "it's a Ben Davis. I knew it instantly!"

The specialist who recommends the apple as a household necessity, tells us that for four years he has studied its value as remedial agent. Now he is prepared to testify that the apple is more than a food, because it "possesses both prophylactic and therapeutic powers." In his estimation it has become, or is destined to become, "one of the greatest blessings of recent times."

There is a bare possibility that if our friend had found it possible to stop with this generous estimate, it would have been quite easy to pacify the children and grandchildren, or indeed to have kept the news from them. Their elders could have continued to enjoy the apples in blissful ignorance of the fact that they themselves had been under observation. But he did not stop there. "The curative factors found in the apple," we are told, "need not be limited to children." This, it seems to me, gives the youngsters an undue and unwarranted advantage. Grandpapa will be told that he cannot go out to play golf until he has eaten his prophylactic apple.

### Letters to the Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

#### Railroadese?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue there appeared an article by Franklin Snow about railroads with a special reference to the railroad vocabulary. I read this with a great deal of interest because for ten years of my life I was an active railroader and have always had some occupation closely related to the railroad business. There are a few things in the article which I think are somewhat misleading. In the first place, the semaphore signals do not "wave" information to the engine man. They give information by their position, and it is only when they are at rest that they have any meaning.

A lot of words given in the article are utterly strange and unknown to me. For example, "tallow pot," or "tar pot," as applying to a fireman. Many other of the so-called railroad slang terms are not at all peculiar to railroads. For example, "brass hat" and its related designations are used throughout the business world. Personally, I never heard them used on a railroad.

Schenectady, N. Y. W. H. ARKENBURGH

## The Wide Horizon

### While She Creaks She Holds

By E. C. Cotes

LONDON

CONSTRUCTIVE plans for preventing Europe's creaking political ship from toppling over into another world war are shaping themselves here actively.

While Britain is rearming upon an unprecedented scale to meet eventualities, thinkers are at work building up proposals for making into a reality the collective security upon which Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Government professedly relies.

Two main alternative plans are being actively discussed. One of them is pressed by Mr. David Lloyd George supported by a number of other progressives forming an influential "Council of Action." The other has been suggested by a small but highly authoritative group among whom Lord Lothian is prominent.

The Council of Action would mainly rely upon Britain's working for the tightening up of peace sanctions against Italy and the sympathetic investigation of the position adopted by Germany. The Liberal group has gone deeper. It would restrict Britain's international commitments for peace to guarantees which the United Kingdom is in a position to honor efficiently. Such guarantees would include the one already given to France and Belgium against unprovoked aggression on the Rhine. The group would also build up an independent peace bloc by co-operation with the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia, Scandinavia and the Netherlands. To such a bloc it is suggested all peace-loving peoples might eventually adhere.

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The Liberals' plan appears to offer especially promising possibilities of development. The fact that the French preponderance of military strength which kept peace in Eastern Europe from 1918 to 1935 has now given place to a balance of power among the more heavily armed nations, affords a strong argument for the development of an independent peace bloc. This is because the more even the political balance the easier could it be deflected toward peace by any outside combination which made that object its sole concern.

The bloc's position in regard to the League of Nations might also be helpful. This is because, if each member nation decided in advance for itself, precisely for which—if for any—of its own ideals it was prepared if necessary to fight, peace sanctions might be enforced efficiently, though also—until that efficacy on a strictly limited scale had been tested against major powers—of a less aspiring kind than was attempted in the case of Ethiopia.

This temporary reservation on the scope of sanctions would be a safeguard against repetition of failure such as occurred in Ethiopia, where attempted intervention against an aggressor did not prevent disaster.

It may be objected that the limitations here proposed upon the collective action on which the smaller of the peace-loving nations must of necessity depend for protection, might leave gaps of which aggressor states would not be slow to profit, thereby quite possibly involving the whole world in war.

The present situation is urgent. It has been made so mainly by three closely interrelated events, Italian conquest of Ethiopia, French alliance with Russia and German remilitarization of the Rhineland. It is too late to consider whether, once upon a time, these happenings might have been prevented. They are now facts beyond recall.

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With Germany rearmed and firmly entrenched on the Rhine, French ability to keep the peace in central Europe and especially in Austria has disappeared. Yet Austria remains the crux on which the balance rests. It is the crux because of its geographical position.

Germany could very probably relieve Austria's economic plight by affording to that country a market if Anschluss materialized. Yet upon Austrian ability to maintain political independence of its German neighbors hangs now in large measure the prospects of preserving peace. This is because, once Germany were dominant in Vienna, Berlin would be in a strategic position threatening the national existence of Czechoslovakia and thus upsetting the existing political structure throughout the Danubian states.

At the same time the growing annihilation of distance by the airplane and the automobile has brought more distant lands into the picture. Russia is preoccupied by the possibility of simultaneous attack upon itself from Japan on one side and Germany on the other.

The situation is the more unstable because Italy, having drunk deeply of the heady vintage of Ethiopian conquest, has begun to dream of a new Roman Empire in lands around the Mediterranean. Fascists looking at the map of Northern Africa as Signor Benito Mussolini has drawn it, see a rich yet in itself comparatively impotent Egypt already partially encircled by heavily militarized Italian territory, and protected only by what they have come to regard as the weak hand of Britain, which might at any time be occupied elsewhere.

If collective security were a reality all these developments might be kept from swaying as they are now doing toward mutually disastrous collision.

The problem before everybody is how to make it real.